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SOBOLEV DEFENDS LENINIST TEACHING IN WORLD MOVEMENT

LD040845Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Dr of Philosophical Sciences A. Sobolev article: "Great Political Force of Modern Times"]

[Text] The international communist movement is the greatest revolutionary transforming force of modern times. In a relatively short historical time it has traveled a complex path and, having surmounted tremendous difficulties, has evolved into the most mass, influential political force of modern times and a very important factor in world development. V.I. Lenin, the great continuer of Marxist theory and practice and the founder of a truly revolutionary direction in the workers movement--the Bolshevist direction, which originated in the second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] Congress--was present at the birth of the modern communist movement.

I.

An analysis of the fundamental processes of most recent world history shows that the Second RSDWP Congress, which created a new type of proletarian party in Russia, initiated the great process of delimitation of forces between the revolutionary and reformist directions in the international workers movement. A new stage in its development had arrived--the Leninist stage.

V.I. Lenin made a profound and comprehensive study of the major tendencies and social shifts in world development at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries and reached some fundamentally important conclusions: that the era of relatively peaceful development in capitalism's history had ended and the era of imperialism and of proletarian revolutions was beginning; that the existing social democratic parties were capable neither theoretically, politically nor organizationally of heading the working class struggle to overthrow capitalism and it was necessary to create qualitatively new, genuinely revolutionary proletarian parties; and that worship of spontaneity in the working class movement and the undervaluation of Marxist theory were condemning the working class to subordination to bourgeois ideology and the social democratic parties were condemning it to wander about pursuing opportunist dead-ends. V.I. Lenin advanced and substantiated the highly important tenet that the role of a genuine leader of the working class can be fulfilled only by a proletarian party closely linked with the working masses and working actively among them, a party possessing advanced theory and organized and rallied together through a conscious discipline.

These ideas were the point of departure in the titanic struggle which V.I. Lenin developed and headed for the creation in Russia of a new type of party.

The struggle for a new type of party crossed our country's borders within a historically short time and assumed first a European and then a worldwide character. The need to create such parties was demonstrated exceptionally vividly during the imperialist World War I, when the leaders of social democracy betrayed the working class cause and went over to positions of social chauvinism. The task of creating a new type of party emerged especially clearly in the postwar years, when the October Revolution had occurred in Russia and a wave of proletarian revolutions arose in other countries.

As we know, these revolutions failed. They failed to a considerable extent because of a lack of parties of the new type. "Europe's greatest ill and its greatest danger," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is that it has NO revolutionary parties. It has parties of traitors like the Scheidemanns, Renodels, Hendersons, Webbs and company, or of servile souls like Kautsky. There is no revolutionary party.

"Of course, the mighty revolutionary movement of the masses can put right this shortcoming, but it remains a great ill and a great danger" (Complete Collected Works Vol 37 pp 109-110).

Under the powerful influence of October, following the urgent requirements of the workers movement, on the initiative of Marxists in every country and with the theoretical, international assistance of V.I. Lenin the process of forming proletarian parties of the new type began in capitalist countries. Bolshevism was the ideological, theoretical and political platform of their creation. Bolshevism, V.I. Lenin wrote at the time, "has become WORLD Bolshevism and given an idea, theory, program and tactic distinguished specifically and practically from social chauvinism and social pacifism" (Vol 37 p 304).

The dissemination and practical assertion of Lenin's ideas on the new type of party took place in a hard struggle. Starting with the Second RSDWP Congress and coming right down to the present day there have been many revisionist attacks on the Leninist principles of the organization and activity of the working class' revolutionary party. Some people allege even today that Lenin's teaching on the party reflects merely the specific conditions of tsarist Russia, where revolutionaries had to operate underground, and that therefore the chief point in this teaching is the creation of a narrow, strictly centralized organization of professional revolutionaries. But since communist parties now operate legally in developed capitalist countries, the authors of the above-mentioned allegations conclude; that Lenin's teaching on the party can be considered either inapplicable to these countries or altogether obsolete.

In some cases such conclusions attest to a complete ignorance of Lenin's teaching on the party, and in others--to its deliberate distortion.

Of course, special features exist in the activities of a underground revolutionary party. But V.I. Lenin was creating and in fact created not a party of Blanquists or an organization of conspirators but a leading party, a mass working class party founded on the ideas of Marxism and on the principles of democratism in conjunction with the necessary principles of centralism. From the moment of its origin Lenin's teaching on the party reflected the experience of not only the Russian but also the entire international workers movement. Finaliy, this teaching did not stop at the level of experience at the beginning of the 20th century. It was developed and enriched as the revolutionary movement developed in Russia and internationally.

Scientifically generalizing, in the post-October period, the experience of this movement in his theoretical works, in reports at the Comintern congresses and in articles on questions of policy, strategy and tactics, V.I. Lenin raised his party instruction to the level of the new age--the age of the transition from capitalism to socialism--and formalized many points regarding conditions in different countries.

Lenin's ideas on the revolutionary party, as life shows, are assuming ever increasing significance and are a source of enhanced militant capacity for communist parties.

II.

Being an active force in the revolutionary process, the communist movement has objective natural laws and principles of its development: ideological, theoretical, political, strategic, tactical, organizational.

These natural laws and principles stem from the working class' very social position and worldwide-historic transforming role and from the socioeconomic requirements of the transition from capitalism to socialism. They are of a general, universal nature. As life shows, no truly revolutionary party can ignore them.

Marxism-Leninism constitutes the THEORETICAL BASIS of the modern international communist movement. Lenin's Theory of Imperialism, Theory of Socialist Revolution and its motive forces and teaching on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and on the ways and natural laws of socialist building serve as a scientific guide to action.

The POLITICAL PRINCIPLES include the substantiation of consistent revolutionariness, clear orientation toward establishment of the power of the working class and working people and making the transition to socialism, the implementation of a class-proletarian line under all conditions, the implacability toward both opportunist conciliationism and leftist adventurism, the independence of the communist party and the insurance of its vanguard role at all stages of the struggle.

The STRATEGIC CONCEPTS determine the chief aim of the class struggle, as well as the ways to resolve the tasks acutely facing the modern communist movement. They include: ascertainment of the stages of revolutionary development in different countries and of the substance, phases and methods of combining democratic struggle with progress toward socialism; creation and strengthening of broad class alliances on an antimonopoly, anticapitalist basis; formulation of the class substance of possible transitional forms of government, and so forth.

The TACTICAL PRINCIPLES arm communist parties with the high art of leading the working class' struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and the triumph of socialism, with the ability to work among the masses and strengthen ties with the masses and with the capacity to master all forms of struggle.

The ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES of Leninism include as their nucleus democratic centralism, conscious discipline, collectivism in work, criticism and self-criticism. These principles are continuously being enriched by the entire practice of the international workers movement and are applied creatively to the diverse operating conditions of each communist party.

The natural laws and principles--substantiated by V.I. Lenin and verified in practice--of the activities of the revolutionary vanguard are the basis of the continuous enhancement of the communist parties' political maturity and militant capacity and the source of the international communist movement's successes. And these successes are now triumphing in tremendous transformations and achievements of worldwide historic significance.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR; mankind's movement away from capitalism toward socialism, which has begun and is assuming ever-increasing scope; the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan, achieved with the decisive role of the Soviet people headed by the Leninist party with the active participation of the working people of other countries headed by the communist vanguard in the antifascist struggle; the formation of the world system of socialism and the mighty socialist community; the collapse of the colonial system and the emergence of dozens of independent states--all this worthily crowns the tremendous efforts of the international communist movement.

Communists in conjunction with other peace-loving democratic forces have inflicted decisive blows on the inspirers and organizers of the cold war. Imperialism has also suffered defeat in "hot" local wars. An intense struggle has developed for the complete triumph of the cause of peace, for the peoples' security and the relaxation of tension and for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The greatest contribution to resolving these tasks has been and is being made by our Leninist party--a constituent part and combat detachment of the international communist movement.

The successes of this great movement are truly tremendous. No other political force has had or could have had such success.

III.

A characteristic feature of the modern communist movement is the growing influence of the fraternal parties on the masses of working people in many capitalist countries. Their influence on the course of world events is also increasing.

Further quantitative and qualitative development of the communist movement is taking place in many directions. First, the number of communist parties in power has increased. Second, despite the monstrous revelry of anticommunism, the number of communists is growing steadily. There are more than 2.5 million communists in European capitalist countries. There are more than 1.2 million communists in the nonsocialist countries of Asia, Australia and New Zealand. There are approximately 500,000 communists in American countries. According to incomplete data, there are approximately 20,000 communists in African countries. Third, in many countries the communist parties have become mass parties, and the struggle to make them such has intensified throughout the capitalist world. Fourth, a qualitative change is taking place in the nature of the activities of many communist parties.

In a number of countries the communist parties have already become a national political force. There has been a great increase in the number of people voting for communists in elections for parliament and local organs. In France and Italy, for example, the communists have rallied considerable sections of the working people around them and hold important positions in parliament and, particularly, in local power organs. Communists are represented in the parliaments of Finland, Portugal, Greece, Japan, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Norway. There are countries where communists participate in government activities in some form or degree or another. They have great authority in the trade union movement and in student, women's and youth organizations.

The communist movement is also entering a new phase in liberated countries. Communists are in the front ranks of the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and political and economic discrimination and for genuine national freedom.

On the whole there has been an increase in the political and theoretical maturity of communist parties, their independence and their ability to formulate their own correct policy and tactics. At the same time there has been an increase in the sense of the historical responsibility of the communist parties for the fate of social progress in their own countries and for the results of their political activity.

And this is natural. "Every communist party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties, "has been created by the workers movement of the country where it operates. And it answers for its actions, above all, to the working people of its own country, whose interests it expresses and upholds. But it is precisely this that creates the basis of the international solidarity of communists."

The life-giving force of this solidarity has been crowned with great successes. The program of the 1967 Karlovy Vary Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties has been fulfilled. The anti-imperialist program of the 1969 Moscow Conference of Communist and Workers Parties is being implemented successfully, as the 25th CPSU Congress emphasized. Important campaigns of solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Chile, Uruguay, Angola and so forth have been mounted on communist initiative. Mobilization of the masses for the struggle against imperialism has taken place in the process of these campaigns.

The Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties held in Berlin in 1976 was of exceptionally great significance. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out, the document adopted by that conference is founded on Marxist-Leninist principles and contains the joint assessments and conclusions of the communist and workers parties on a number of urgent problems of tremendous significance for the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

The communists of Europe emphasized that they reject any policy and world outlook which essentially signifies the subordination of the working class to the capitalist system and that communist parties will develop internationalist cooperation and solidarity on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

IV.

The international communist movement has developed and is developing under conditions of struggle against incessant attacks by overt apologists of capitalism, right revisionists and also leftist sectarians. The Maoists have made and are making particularly stubborn attempts to impose their ideas on communist parties. They wished to split the communist parties by creating for this purpose their own numerous small groups in various countries.

Attempts to split the international communist movement have failed completely. The communist movement is now showing the further strengthening of its ideological cohesion. It is developing in more favorable conditions for resolving tasks of society's revolutionary transformation. But at the same time new problems have also come to light. The need has arisen to concretize political, strategic and tactical concepts in the light of new experience.

Communist parties direct their efforts toward further deepening Lenin's ideological legacy and making creative use of all world revolutionary experiences with reference to modern historical conditions and with regard to the special features of their own countries. This direction of creative questing is enshrined in the communist parties' program documents.

At the same time these documents reflect the universally recognized fact that the communist parties' creative questing has been made possible thanks to the great successes of the ideas and the cause of October. It is these that have resulted in a fundamental change in the correlation of world forces and given rise to new historical realities. [paragraph continues]

It is under their influence that millions upon millions of people are increasingly being convinced of the hopelessness of capitalism, which has proved incapable of replying to the social challenge of socialism, using the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in the interests of society or overcoming its global crisis.

However, there are also instances of an underestimation of the experience of the world revolutionary movement and of the significance of Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy. Attempts are even being made to revise this legacy. Such phenomena reflect the complex dialectics of the successes and difficulties of the international communist and workers movement, that is faced with great and complex tasks. The pressure on it from petit-bourgeois and bourgeois circles and anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda also tells.

Marxist-Leninists are waging a strenuous ideological and theoretical struggle against attempts to split the international communist movement. International ties among communist parties play an important role in surmounting the existing difficulties. The experience and successes of real socialism and of the world revolutionary movement have a very positive effect on their policy. The fraternal parties follow with unflagging attention the implementation of the historic plans of our party's 25th congress. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum have been greeted with great interest.

Analyzing the new conditions, the fraternal parties are seeking to find the most effective paths to socialism with regard to their own countries. But many party documents emphasize here that the diversity of revolutionary forms and socialist building does not lead to denial of the common natural laws and social experience of real socialism. Profound understanding of these common natural laws and reliance on them in conjunction with a creative approach and with regard to the specific conditions in any given country have been and still are an inalienable feature of Marxist-Leninists.

"Treating with great attention the creativity of our comrades in the communist family," L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the Berlin conference, "we proceed from the premise that only practical experience can be the criterion of the correctness or, on the contrary, the erroneousness of particular points, but even before practice passes its final verdict there is the possibility and necessity of verifying these points in comradely discussion, by means of broadly comparing the viewpoints and experience of different parties. It is obvious that both theory and practice will benefit as a result, and our common cause will benefit."

In the struggle for the triumph of this common cause the international communist movement has scored achievements of truly worldwide-historical significance and scaled heights from which the prospects of the world's further revolutionary transformation are more clearly visible. The way to this ascent was opened by the Second RSDWP Congress.

Our glorious Leninist party, which was created at that congress, has traveled a path of truly great historic victories and achievements. For three-quarters of a century it has held aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has been struggling indefatigably for the triumph of communist ideals.

The international communist movement is confidently in the vanguard of the world revolutionary process. Heading the struggling masses, communists are now paving new paths to mankind's social progress and to the creation of a qualitatively new civilization--communist civilization. The revolutionary transforming activities of communists bring peoples peace, genuine democracy, national prosperity and the triumph of new relations among people.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD041840Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, with moderator Vsevolod Shishkovskiy; Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy, international journalist; and Leonid Sergeyevich Kolosov, candidate of economics and member of the NEDELYA editorial board]

U.S.-Chinese Relations

[Excerpts] [Shishkovskiy] How do you do, distinguished comrades. We begin today's broadcast by replying to listener Afanasyev from Smolensk station, who is interested in U.S.-Chinese relations. We handed the letter on this topic to Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, who is in our studio. Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, much has been written of late in the West on the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement and this event has aroused much lively comment; in this connection listeners have asked the following: What are the real political processes lying behind such a statement? What do you think?

[Bovin] I would say that the word "rapprochement" is not really appropriate; it would be more accurate to speak for the time being about intentions or attempts at a rapprochement. That really isn't anything new. The Nixon administration began the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations based on the balance-of-power concept, expecting to exploit the conflict between China and the Soviet Union for U.S. interests. These calculations at the time fully coincided with Peking's policy, which first strove to utilize in its own interests the contradictions between the Soviet Union and the United States, and secondly expected to gain access to the technical and economic potential of the West.

This initial stage of smoothing relations between China and the United States was completed by the Nixon visit to Peking and the adoption in 1972 of the so-called Shanghai communique. Diplomatic relations were not established at the time, but the following year both parties exchanged liaison offices--which are a kind of substitute for diplomatic missions. It is said, although this does not mean it is actually the case, that during Nixon's visit he confidentially promised the Chinese to fully normalize relations during his second term. As we know, nothing came of this and for a long time Chinese-U.S. relations remained stagnant.

Carter's arrival in the White House introduced new elements into the situation. Unfortunately Carter began by trying to overturn the well-known Vladivostok agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on strategic arms. However, encountering the firm position of the Soviet Union, he decided to play the notorious "Chinese card," and in August 1977 Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, was sent to Peking.

[Shishkovskiy] If my memory serves me right the newspapers wrote at the time that nothing came of this visit.

[Bovin] On the whole that was the case. Apparently Vance brought to Peking the U.S. plan for a compromise settlement of the Taiwan problem. However, the Chinese did not accept this plan. Teng Hsiao-ping at the time described Vance's visit as unsuccessful during a conversation with a Japanese delegation.

[Shishkovskiy] What is the essence of this Taiwan problem?

[Bovin] The essence of this problem? The fact is that the Chinese make three demands as preliminary conditions for the full normalization of relations with the United States: First, the United States must break off diplomatic relations with Taiwan; second, the United States must annul the U.S.-Taiwan mutual defense treaty; and, third, the United States must withdraw all its troops from Taiwan and eliminate its military bases there.

As far as I can judge, Washington is, in principle, ready to accept these demands; however, in exchange, the Americans are insisting on the preservation of political and economic relations with Taiwan and demand a guarantee from Peking that it would not use force to annex the island. And Peking, in turn, categorically refuses to provide such a guarantee. On the whole, I would find it difficult at present to say how this Taiwan headache could be resolved. Peking is hardly likely to meet the Americans halfway, because this would mean losing face and revealing its impotence. The Americans are hardly likely to leave Taiwan to its fate. The Pentagon is resolutely opposed to this, and large U.S. capital investments in Taiwan are working against this as well. Besides, the Americans understand that if they capitulate to Peking it will seriously undermine their political authority and influence in Asia and will produce sharp reactions from their allies.

What is very interesting is that Taiwan itself is increasingly becoming an independent factor in politics. A struggle is going on in Taiwan; the present ruling circles, the Koumintang elite, consists mainly of people who left the mainland, who arrived on the island after they had been routed during the civil war. They defend the concept of a single China and still speak of returning to Peking and grabbing the whole of China. However, the local Taiwan bourgeoisie is becoming a more important political force which considers this approach to be illusory. It is the reason for the growing tendency on the island aimed at creating an independent Taiwanese state oriented toward the United States and Japan. I would imagine that the Americans would agree to this. However, to Peking such an alternative is unacceptable.

[Shishkovskiy] What would you say about Chinese-U.S. relations in a wider context, in the context of the complex intertwining of relations which includes the Chinese, the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Bovin] Peking's motives are obvious: The Chinese are trying to frustrate by all possible means the development of Soviet-U.S. relations and to draw Washington into the current overtly anti-Soviet policy. That is actually their aim.

[Shishkovskiy] And the Americans?

[Bovin] In my view they are playing a more sophisticated game. On the one hand--and that was again shown by Brzezinski's visit to Peking--they have nothing against using the Chinese lever to exert pressure on our country. It was not a chance remark when Brzezinski told the Chinese that our common interests--that is, the interests of the United States and China--outweigh our disagreements. This statement has been widely quoted in the world press.

However, Washington also understands that a rapprochement with China on an anti-Soviet basis would mean a return to the cold war and does not accord with U.S. global interests. For this reason--and this is quite evident, it becomes quite apparent--the Americans are wavering, twisting and turning, saying one thing in Moscow and another in Peking. This quality reflects a struggle between two points of view in the United States.

According to one point of view the task of U.S. diplomacy is to avoid calling a halt to concessions to China--particularly concerning the question of Taiwan--of strengthening China on anti-Soviet positions, and of raising its military and strategic potential; thus, as the Americans reckon, fettering Soviet policy in Asia. The other point of view consists of not agreeing to further concessions to China, particularly on Taiwan, not accelerating a rapprochement with the PRC and strengthening it, as this will undermine Soviet-U.S. detente, will push Japan into rearmament and will evoke other consequences unfavorable to the United States. Inasmuch as neither of these points of view has gained the upper hand for the time being, Chinese-U.S. relations are characterized to some extent by vagueness. As far as I can judge this vagueness will remain for quite some time.

[Shishkovskiy] And what is the position of the Soviet Union?

[Bovin] The Soviet Union looks at matters realistically. We do not hide the fact that any attempt by Washington to come to an agreement with Peking at the expense of the interests of the Soviet Union will not only not give the Americans any political gains but will, on the contrary, bring about a sharp deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations and will seriously complicate the foreign-political position of the United States. We are, after all, sufficiently strong to withstand any blocs and coalitions, and neither the Americans nor the Chinese should tempt fate. The deep-rooted interests of the United States and the Soviet Union demand the continuation of efforts in relaxing international tension and not indulgence in political intrigues. This is our position.

[Shishkovskiy] We now answer listener Fedoseyev from Karaganda. The United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada are the authors of the so-called Western plan for Namibia. The plan does not provide for a solution to the radical issue involving Namibia: its occupation by the troops of the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] regime. What is more, according to a proposed highly intricate scheme, the RSA occupiers will remain in Namibia during the entire period preceding the declaration of independence. This raises the question of what kind of independence can evolve under the watchful eye of the Vorster occupiers. Moreover, the Western plan omits from a constructive approach such an important--for the future of Namibia--matter as the fate of the deep-water port of Walvis Bay and the territory adjoining it.

The Vorster regime is using this port to import arms, ammunition and equipment from the NATO countries into Namibia. And the occupiers have turned the territory adjoining the port into a powerful military bridgehead of strategic importance. The Pretoria regime does not conceal its intentions of keeping Walvis Bay. It is quite understandable that SWAPO, an organization recognized by the United Nations as the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people, could not agree to adopt such a Western plan.

Nazi Criminals in FRG

Now I want to turn to a letter from someone who took part in the Great Patriotic War and who is now a pensioner, Petr Aleksandrovich Kazantsev from Moscow. He writes: The passing years do not erase from the memory of mankind the horrors and brutalities of the World War II nor the names of those who are guilty of them. The Nuremberg tribunal qualified these actions as a crime against humanity and the Nazi hangmen themselves as war criminals. They have on their consciences millions of exterminated people and bloody crimes, commited in all the countries occupied by Hitlerite troops. In accordance with the verdict of the Nuremberg tribunal, they must answer for their crimes. Comrade Kazantsev continues by asking for an explanation for the fact that many Nazi criminals are not only enjoying freedom but are even in power.

Doesn't this mean that today in West Germany the term war criminal has lost its meaning because of the many years that have passed as is often stated in the FRG? The topic that Comrade Kazahtsev raises will certainly leave no one indifferent.

According to the most crude estimates, 90,000 former Nazis have still not appeared in court and continue to evade punishment. I ask Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy, international journalist and author of a number of books on West Germany today, to take part in the conversation. Lev Fedorovich, the overwhelming majority of war criminals live in the FRG--in the same country on which, in 1952, the allied powers put the responsibility for the prosecution of Nazis. How can one explain this?

[Strzhizhovskiy] The present situation in the FRG does not promote the exposure and punishment of war criminals.

[Shishkovskiy] Even if it is a matter of proven facts?

[Strzhizhovskiy] That is exactly right. Suffice it to mention, for instance, that the trial in Duesseldorf of former guards at the fascist death camp in Oswiecim has been dragging on for more than 2 years and that the end is still not in sight. But now a new political scandal has overshadowed this trial--a scandal which resulted from the exposure of the Nazi past of Dr Filbinger, the minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg and one of the deputy chairman of the CDU, a major bourgeois party.

[Shishkovskiy] Who exposed the former Nazi?

[Strzhizhovskiy] He did himself. The story of Dr Filbinger twists and turns like a crime novel. It all started when the liberal-bourgeois weekly DIE ZEIT published a story by the writer Rolf Hochhuth. He told a sad story about World War II. A sales assistant, a young German woman, fell in love with a Pole, for which she was packed off to a concentration camp and he to the gallows. The writer ended the narration with a gloomy maxim: No one wants to know the truth and the murderer lives in freedom. Not that there is anything to be surprised about, for even the minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg, where the events produced an unexpected turn for him: The witnesses who exposed the former Hitlerite judge began to talk. The paper UNSERE ZEIT published sensational material: an interview with the mother of the sailor Walter (Gregor), who in the last days of the war, understanding the whole senselessness of what was going on, refused to fight. In charge of his trial was a judge attached to the navy headquarters, Dr Hans Filbinger. He demanded execution by firing squad as punishment. Filbinger himself was in charge of carrying out the sentence, and he established the fact that the sentence was carried out; in a nutshell, Filbinger was the murderer from start to finish.

Although the facts were confirmed by documents, the former Nazi judge said that he did not remember such an event. Then the question arose: How many court examinations did the judge carry out if he does not even remember the fates of those shot by firing squad on his orders? Official documents also answered this question: not less than 20 cases in Germany and a further four in Norway. To be brief, the fascist judge Filbinger pronounced 24 sentences, most of which meant execution by firing squad.

[Shishkovskiy] One must assume that Filbinger had a big career during the Nazi era.

[Strzhizkovskiy] The following also came to light. The West German magazine STERN published a letter from one history teacher who attended school with Filbinger. Even then he wrote, the future judge would go rampaging about in a brown SS uniform. On graduating from Freiburg University he published a number of works on racial theory. In these Filbinger called for maintaining the racial purity of the community and the stimulation of the development of the most valuable racial characteristics of the German people. For the theoretical formulation of the racial theory Filbinger received the title of doctor and became a judge. In practice he implemented the things he wrote about in his works.

[Shishkovskiy] It is impossible to imagine how such a person today could occupy such important political posts as that of minister-president.

[Strzhizkovskiy] He continues to occupy them. The paradox is that all the reactionary forces of the FRG have risen in defense of the former Nazi. In stormy debates in the Bundestag, the opposition leader Helmut Kohl said that Filbinger was carrying out his duty and acted in keeping with the law then in force. The CDU organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg, of which Filbinger is the leader, has expressed confidence in its boss. The king of the West German press, Springer, has also come to the former Nazi's defense.

Filbinger is more than a political activist. He is the symbol and head of a whole direction of the current reaction. For he typifies the fundamental political slogan of the West German opposition: freedom or socialism.

[Shishkovskiy] One can imagine what this Nazi judge means by the term freedom.

[Strzhizhovskiy] He does not even conceal this. Baden-Wuerttemberg has been turned into a sort of testing ground where the West German reaction openly tramples on civil rights of dissidents. It is here that the notorious decisions of Berufsverbot are applied most zealously and that show trials of Communists and Social Democrats are staged. The activity of Filbinger serves as an example of loyalty to the constitution, and the events in Baden-Wuerttemberg as the flower of democracy.

This is why the opposition is defending this campaigner with all its strength and opposes his retirement. For the failure of Filbinger would also signify a defeat for all his allies.

I would like to refer to statements made by Thomas Mann. As long ago as the turn of the century he called anticommunism the supreme folly of mankind. Some people in West Germany have forgotten this over the years. The story of Filbinger, former judge and Nazi, testifies to the tenaciousness of the prejudices of anticommunism in the FRG today.

European Currency System

[Shishkovskiy] At the recent meeting in Bonn, representative of seven developed bourgeois states discussed, in part, the problem of creating a European currency system. What is this new system, asks Zolotov of the Moscow area, Polyakov of Gorkovskaya Oblast, Uzlov of Vologda, Maslocherko of Kirov. You are answered, comrades, by Leonid Sergeyevich Kolosov, candidate of economics and member of the editorial board of the paper NEDELYA. Leonid Sergeyevich:

[Kolosov] The problem of creating a European currency system can be called both new and old. It includes both new and old problems connected with the repeated attempts of the bourgeoise countries to end the chronic currency crisis which is an integral part of the general crisis of capitalism. This crisis is evident in the field of payments and credit relations.

In fact, the currency crisis itself arose along with the birth of the new currency system called the gold-symbol [zoloto-deviznyy] or the gold-and-currency standard; at the international financial conference in which the U.S. dollar became the basis of the system of currency accounts, that is, in short, to equate the dollar with gold and make it the main reserve currency of the capitalist world. The weakness of this idea is shown by the chronicle extending over more than 30 years of gold and currency disputes, outbreaks of currency crises and gold fevers. Just to list them all would take up all of this program.

[Shishkovskiy] But in recent years, the frequency of outbreaks of gold fever has increased. Why?

[Kolosov] The majority of bourgeois economists, including Americans, admit that the old Bretton Woods currency system, based on a privileged position for one currency, does not actually reflect the balance of forces which now exists in the capitalist world. The introduction by a number of major capitalist states of a system of free or floating rates for their currencies relative to the dollar, a system which is also known as the currency snake, is only a temporary measure, which has been undertaken to prevent currency speculation on a vast scale. The currency snake, as everybody understands, cannot eliminate the reasons for periodical currency crises. This is why the Western countries are so feverishly seeking a solution to the situation, trying to work out a new currency system, replacing the dollar with a European unit of currency.

There are several variants of a single model of a new currency system, but they all provide for the creation of a so-called European stabilization fund or basket of currencies. This is what the West German paper NORDSEE ZEITUNG said about this fund: There is a concept of creating a big pot into which each member-country of the community will put part of its currency reserves, about 20 percent, and the same sum in national currency. Variations in rates will then be leveled out from the funds in this pot. But to what extent the currency rates will be allowed to fluctuate to obtain permission to use the funds from this pot, the paper says, is not yet known, nor is it clear when, and what countries will take part in the pot scheme.

[Shishkovskiy] There is a good deal more that is not clear either. In particular, how honestly will the European partners behave toward each other?

[Kolosov] Yes. In this connection, the paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE noted that if it proved impossible to push certain member countries of the Common Market toward a strict policy of currency stability, then the new European system would fail to justify the hopes placed on it. Then, in the paper's opinion, the danger would arise that the planned fund would be looked upon by certain undisciplined countries as a sort of horn of plenty, to finance their economic sprees. Only one thing is clear so far: The European Nine greatly desire to be rid of the shaky U.S. dollar as the basis of their currency system and to acquire a certain independence both within and outside Europe. These measures are viewed with extreme caution in the USA.

[Shishkovskiy] And why is the United States itself not taking any decisive steps to stabilize the dollar and win back its lost role as the currency of currencies?

[Kolosov] This is a very good question. In my opinion, a more than frank answer was given by the U.S. magazine TIME. In part , the fall of the dollar is the price which the United States pays for having its economy develop at a different rate from the economies of the other industrial states. What is still more important, the magazine stresses, is that the dollar disorders represent a delayed reaction to the five hundred percent increase in the price of oil in 1973-74.

In 1974, the United States dumped about $18 billion on foreign currency markets, and the surplus of dollars, of course, led to a fall in the rate of the U.S. currency with too many dollars piling up abroad. While this tendency continues, no intervention by the central banks can avert the consequences which are shaking up the whole system. As a result of the fall in the dollar's value, U.S. goods become cheaper on the world markets than the goods competing with them from the other countries. Thus, the fall in the rate for the dollar does the United States more good than harm. This is why the meeting of heads of government of the seven major Western countries was a failure. Rivalry, primarily between the United States, the Common Market and Japan, determined and will continue to determine both economic and political relations between the leading capitalist countries and the others.

USSR FIRM IN SUPPORT OF DETENTE DESPITE INTRIGUES IN WEST

LD071301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Detente--A Real Cause"]

[Text] The relaxation of international tension and the struggle for peace and disarmament have proved their tremendous vital force and enjoy the people's broadest support. The people are obliged to detente for the positive changes in the world situation in recent years. It has largely been made possible thanks to the Soviet Union's consistent, persistent efforts in realizing the peace program advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress and its organic continuation--the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the people's freedom and independence adopted by our party's 25th congress.

One of the most graphic testimonies to the life-giving influence of detente is the improvement in the political climate on the European Continent, which has now been living without war for more than 30 years. The Final Act signed in Helsinki 3 years ago, with which the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe concluded its work, was a great political victory for the forces of peace. The example of Europe shows that detente is not a theory, slogan or good wish but quite specific and tangible deeds. They visibly manifest themselves, for example, in relations between the USSR and the FRG, which have become an important element of stability in Europe. A solid program has been drawn up to raise the level and quality of mutual relations. Meeting the interests of both countries, it is no less imbued with concern for the consolidation of detente on the continent. Our country's relations with France, Italy, Sweden, Austria and friendly neighboring Finland are developing successfully in all directions.

Despite the existence of states with different social systems in Europe, tangible progress has been made in strengthening mutual trust and neighborliness. This common property of peace-loving states must be constantly supported, strengthened and broadened, enriching the practice of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. Lasting peace in Europe is a most serious obstacle to a new world war.

The further development of the international situation largely depends on how urgent, pressing questions of military detente are resolved. The most important action now is to take practical steps to curb the arms race and reduce arms. At the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union advanced a broad and realistic program for strengthening peace and the people's security. The document submitted by the USSR "On Practical Ways To End the Arms Race" was at the center of the session's attention and our chief proposals and ideas were made the basis of its final document.

The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are a very important factor in preparing to limit the arms race and for disarmament. Together with the other socialist states the Soviet Union is making efforts to end the deadlock at these talks, which have already lasted almost 5 years. The fraternal countries of socialism recently submitted broad new specific proposals in Vienna which take into account the experience of the talks. A basis for agreement now exists, and everything depends on the political will of the Western governments.

The peoples also await positive results from the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks. The Soviet Union is doing everything it can to accelerate the solution of the remaining issues. An agreement here would be an earnest stimulus for the further deepening and consolidation of detente.

The fraternal socialist countries continue to struggle to give the policy of detente the most dependable possible legal foundation. And a whole series of international enactments with the Soviet Union's participation is in direct accordance with this aim.

Meanwhile, recent facts show that changes dangerous to the cause of peace are occurring in the international arena--changes which are, to a certain extent, impeding the further development of positive trends. The strength of the edifice of detente is being probed. Representatives of groups in Western countries, which seek to return the world to the cold war, have increased their activity in the struggle over detente. Advances in detente, from where further progress would make it irreversible, accounts for their activeness. The interests of those who make a living from the arms race are in jeopardy. They do not like the fact that the people are breaking the last chains of colonialism and embarking on a path of socioeconomic transformations. But, while trying to slow down progressive development, they cannot and do not wish to talk about this openly. Therefore, they launch slanderous propaganda campaigns, accusing the Soviet Union of interfering in the internal affairs of African countries,and they spread fables about the "growing Soviet military threat." Such fabrications are nothing but a screen designed to mask the plans of the West's reactionary circles aimed at undermining detente.

The Chinese leaders are forming a bloc with the forces of imperialism and extreme reaction, which are waging a struggle against the cause of peace. They are undermining detente by all available means and trying to hinder positive processes in international development.

In the present situation, complicated by the intrigues of the enemies of peace and cooperation among people, the Soviet Union reaffirms its policy of easing tension.

"The vital interests of the working people of all countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in Minsk, "demand that we prevent the nullification of all the good that has been done in the world arena in recent years and make further progress--toward really lasting peace for all peoples. Through the combined efforts of all peace-loving forces this aim can--and, we believe, will--be achieved."

Loyal to the noble principles of Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union will continue to make the maximum effort to eliminate the threat of war, to deepen the relaxation of tension and to broaden peaceful cooperation among states.

BRZEZINSKI STILL INFLUENCES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD071541Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Petrusenko article: "Zigzags of the 'Hard Line'"]

[Text] Former U.S. Ambassador William Porter recently sounded the alarm over the state of affairs in Washington whereby "people involved in security issues suffer from complexes caused by their irrepressible desire for power." Publishing an article headed "Struggle for Influence in Foreign Policy" in Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the formerly eminent diplomat on this occasion resolved to express himself undiplomatically. He believes that the White House is granting too much power to the National Security Council (NSC) headed by Z. Brzezinski.

Porter recalls that the NSC was created as a coordinating and not a controlling body, but "nonetheless, and this applies particularly to Brzezinski himself," the present NSC employees "are displaying an inclination to play a more important role." "Brzezinski," the former ambassador writes, "...is soliciting a role which essentially means the duplication of the role of the secretary of state; since Brzezinski serves the President, who is not particularly strong on foreign policy matters, he has found an outlet for his own ambitions."

It may, of course, be that the sharpness of Porter's expressions is due to his desire to defend the regimental honor of the State Department in which he served for several decades. Nonetheless, the article in the Boston newspaper differs from the usual method of squaring accounts in the interdepartmental struggle which the rival Washington groups skillfully wield. Its author, who is well acquainted with all the parts of the foreign policy mechanism, makes it clearly understood that the United States may lose out in international affairs as a result of these "ambitions," "solicitations" and "irrepressible lust for power."

Porter's warning is certainly not the only alarm of this type. Its seriousness is also borne out by the circumstances surrounding it.

The former ambassador's thoughts were published in the second half of July, after the President's decision that henceforth only he and the secretary of state would issue public statements on foreign policy had already been made public. By that time almost an entire month had elapsed without "any sound of rhetoric" from Brzezinski who, as one U.S. newspaper put it, had behaved "unusually quietly." But all this did not impress Porter or many senators and congressmen. These wise old birds know well that, even without the right to make public statements and even if you behave unusually quietly, you can influence Washington's foreign policy course. After all, the U.S. press has reported that, counter to the viewpoints of the departments of State and Commerce, it was precisely the NSC which blocked the delivery to the Soviet Union, by Dresser Industries Incorporated, of documentation and equipment for the production of oil drills, and the Sperry-Rand Corporation's delivery of a computer. This blatant attempt at blackmail and pressure on the Soviet Union caused dissatisfaction in U.S. business circles. Yes, the NSC has considerable influence on U.S. foreign policy.

What is the nature of this influence? This issue is no secret to anyone on the banks of the Potomac. During his long career as a professor at U.S. universities, Brzezinski wrote many books and articles, and he has also managed to say a lot in the past 18 months, since taking up his present post as the President's national security assistant. [paragraph continues]

His academic works contain no evidence that their author was prepared to interpret in a sensible, balanced manner the process of the relaxation of international tension, which began at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies. He advocated the continuation of U.S. imperialism's aggression in Indochina. He recommended dealing with the socialist countries only "from a position of strength." He did not even want to hear of any cooperation in Europe on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and neighborliness. If he could have had his way, tension and confrontation would reign in the world to this day.

But detente has become reality and the people pin their hopes for a better future on it. Not one sober-minded politician in the West ventures to argue that there is a reasonable alternative to detente. And then Brzezinski, with his inherent skill--as West Germany's DER SPIEGEL puts it--"in making truly dizzying zigzags," attempts to elaborate his own "code of detente." And having formulated it, in the spring of this year he launched into expatiations that the Soviet Union was violating this notorious code. There is no need to repeat here all his "accusations"; they are just as farfetched as the entire "code" he compiled. What was important was the aim of the campaign he was fueling, which amounted to one thing--to achieve changes for the worse in Soviet-U.S. relations. And it is no accident that in an editorial the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR called Brzezinski's anti-Soviet statements "the shriek of a hawk."

U.S. journalists write that in Washington Brzezinski is called "a hard-liner." No one in the U.S. will argue with this definition. But a "hard line" in no way tallies with the administration's statements concerning the United States' desire for cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Washington POST observer D. Oberdorfer wrote: "Brzezinski has publicly adopted an exceptionally hard line toward the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and this has strengthened the conviction that the SALT talks are being linked with the situation in Africa." NEWSWEEK, which is close to Brzezinski, asserts that, while avoiding the actual word "linkage," the President's national security assistant "is continuing in fact to link" the course of the SALT talks with "the Russians' behavior in Africa."

But what is the real significance of this kind of "linkage" and of all the fabrications about the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Africa? In them the most reactionary U.S. circles, above all the military-industrial complex, have found their long-sought-after "new argument" in their attempts to torpedo the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks and open the floodgates for a further increase in the arms race.

What African policy are Brzezinski and the circles behind him pushing the U.S. into? Let us turn once again to D. Oberdorfer's article in the Washington POST. "According to reports," the commentator writes, "Brzezinski tried for many months to get the administration to adopt a plan to resume secret aid to antigovernment forces in Angola." This plan, as is clear from the article, was drawn up at the CIA, and "Brzezinski provided philosophical substantiation for secret operations in places like Angola." In addition to secret operations, such "philosophy" also provides for open intervention in Africa. This has been shown by the actions of the United States and its allies in Zaire's Shaba Province, the supplying of weapons by NATO countries to those African forces which advocate the territorial recarving of the continent, the maintenance in power of white racist minority regimes in southern Africa and so forth. This entire "philosophy" encounters sharp criticism in the United States. Senator G. McGovern has pointed out that Brzezinski's policial recipes can thrust Africa into an abyss of wars and place the United States on the "threshold of a new cold war."

The idea of preventing revolutionary transformations in the world has always been the basis of Brzezinski's concepts. He has primarily been engaged in finding ways to impede and, where possible, reverse social progress in the world. He originally believed that the "global might" of U.S. imperialism alone was sufficient for this. Then he began gambling on "three-way" efforts: The United States, West Europe and Japan. And now he is strying to acquire another "fulcrum"--China--and to drag this country into a crusade against the forces of peace and progress by taking advantage of the Peking leaders' anti-Sovietism.

It is significant that certain political circles in Washington are aware of the danger of such maneuvers. Thus the U.S. press reports that the State Department was long opposed to Brzezinski's trip to Peking. Despite this stand, however, he went and, as NEWSWEEK reports, spent 2.5 hours unfolding his global anti-Soviet views to Chinese statesmen using multicolored diagrams and charts. The essence of his sermons in Peking, according to NEWSWEEK commentator (S. Leys), was that "there exists just one real source of danger to world peace at the present time, and this source is the Soviet Union." It is precisely the "clear view of Zbigniew Brzezinski on this question," the commentator continues, that serves as the reason for "such a warm welcome given him by the Chinese."

The desire of certain circles in the United States to use the "Chinese card" in a global game "will undoubtedly produce a political debate in the United States," the New York TIMES wrote. The fact that not everyone in the United States relishes such a dangerous game is evidenced, according to the newspaper, by "the opinion of certain official spokesmen" that we may possibly "have to wait until Carter's second term, if he is reelected," for further "steps" in this game.

Historical facts are stubborn things. They confirm that Washington's foreign policy, when it has been guided by blind anticommunism, has brought its creators no laurels. On the contary, it has brought them to impasse and shame and misfortune to the American people. Therefore, Ambassador Porter's words about people suffering from complexes induced by an irrepressible desire for power are not fortuitous: "We are already fed up with such people!" This is also true of the WALL STREET JOURNAL'S remark on Brzezinski's attempts to "play the role of a mentor in international affairs": "...His bold analyses...sometimes seem empty and contradictory." The warning of an eminent U.S. economist cited in DER SPIEGEL sounds very ominous: "If Brzezinski made decisions on his own, I would be seriously troubled by the fact that he holds his present post."

The foreign policy zigzags dictated by the "hard line" are not receiving the support on which their initiators were counting. The overwhelming majority of Americans, as public opinion polls show, support the policy of detente and the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. Responsible political circles in Western Europe have greeted the attempts to return the world to the cold war with reserve, if not coolly. Eminent statesmen of a number of Western powers have emphasized recently that they do not see any objective reasons for abandoning the policy of developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Disregarding all these and other factors would at least conflict with political realism.

SENATOR ABOUREZK CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON USSR, MIDEAST

LD072036Y Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 8, TASS--Senator James Abourezk, Democrat, levelled criticizm, appearing on the television programme "Meet the Press," at the U.S. administration's foreign and domestic policies. The senator noted with regret that when shaping the United States' foreign policy in regard to the Soviet Union, President James Carter heeds the advice of his assistant for national security Brzezinski, the well-known adherent of a "tough course," he said.

The President should be guided by reason, and ignore the opinion of such politicians as offer bad advice. Unfortunately, President Carter is doing the opposite.

The senator questioned the current attempt by the administration to get the separate Middle East negotiations underway again and expressed serious concern over the continuing United States' support for Israel's position. The Arab states, James Abourezk stressed, are justly demanding the return of all the territories captured during the 1967 war. The Palestine question remains the key one. It is necessary to grant the Arab people of Palestine its right to have their own state. Without that peace in the Middle East is impossible.

Israel, which refuses to meet these demands, remains a United States' client, the senator noted. We provide it with money and continue to give it military aid and political support. This support allows Israel to block a peace settlement and maintain an explosive situation in the Middle East.

U.S. SCIENTISTS SUPPORT INCREASED CONTACTS WITH USSR

LD071938Y Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Borodin reports: Representatives of American scientific circles are coming out for a further development of mutually advantageous contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union. We are exerting every effort to keep at a high level the exchanges between the USSR and the United States in science and technology, it was stated in a TASS interview by Allan Cassof, executive director of the public organization--Council for International Research and Exchanges. Such cooperation, meeting the interests not only of our great powers, but also of all the developing world, has a great future.

Unfortunately it ought to be noted that in recent years we have repeatedly witnessed ups and downs in Soviet-American relations, it was declared by L. Carmichael, consultant of the council. This is why we stand for constructive exchanges of views. We include in them, for instance, the continuing contacts of Soviet and American scientists on ways to relax international tensions.

WASHINGTON CONTINUES HYPOCRITICAL POLICY TOWARD CHINA

OW070622Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Talk by Soviet international journalist: (Arkskiy) "Washington Still Uses Same Old Methods"]

[Excerpts] PRC leaders are denounced by international observers for adopting an overzealous, almost too friendly attitude toward the U.S. ruling clique and those who were regarded not long ago by PRC leaders as U.S. imperialists. First of all, we want to know what is actually going on? Has the United States changed its China policy? Or have the U.S. imperialists abandoned their previous old methods of antagonizing China and extorting the Chinese people? The views and actions of Peking leaders have given the impression that recently Washington has seemingly made a drastic change in its policy toward China. However, one may draw the conclusion from the viewpoints of the Chinese leaders that the United States has become a transitional and temporary ally in their struggle against their major enemy--the Soviet Union. Chinese propaganda depicts U.S. imperialism as a weak [words indistinct] under the pressure of so-called social imperialism.

Over the past several decades, particularly after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Washington has adopted an extremely cautious and hypocritical policy toward China.

The unilateral aim of this policy is to enslave China, keep it a backward country and use it as a base to fight against world socialism, first of all against the Soviet Union. Everybody knows how much misery and disasters the Chinese people have suffered from this policy. In fact, Washington once supported the Chinese reactionaries who took an anti-Soviet stand in the 1920's and 1930's. Meanwhile, Washington expected China to protect the (?interests) of the U.S. monopoly clique.

After the failure of the U.S. "two-China policy" and the victory of Chinese revolution, U.S. imperialism continued to adopt double-dealing tactics. On the one hand U.S. imperialism constantly carries out its policy of encircling the PRC with military bases and militarist cliques, and on the other encourages Peking leaders to divorce themselves from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. While trying to aggravate world tension, U.S. imperialism, the most aggressive reactionary clique, openly makes full use of China in its anti-Soviet policy. Washington has also praised the Peking leaders to encourage them to maintain the anti-Soviet stand. It is precisely for this purpose that Washington has considered providing China with weapons and military technology and equipment.

However, only those who face reality will be able to see through the real situation; that is, instead of discontinuing, Washington has stepped up military preparations against China. By looking at a world map one can clearly see that Chinese territories are closely encircled by a chain of U.S. military bases from the Indian to the Pacific oceans.

Have the Chinese people forgotten the large numbers of U.S. troops in South Korea, the Philippines and Japan, and the U.S. 7th Fleet cruising in the Far East? In addition, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown recently declared a new plan to extensively modernize U.S. military bases in the Pacific, including deployment of new weapons there. Washington has never abandoned the policy of encircling China with military cliques.

As in the past, Washington now applies military pressure on China, alternatively plays the same old cunning tricks and (?makes conciliatory gestures) toward those people on whom they want to rely to endanger the fundamental interests, security and nationalism of the Chinese people.

ASEAN MEETING ENDS; U.S. MAKES NO CONCESSIONS

LD052255Y Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 5, TASS--A meeting of the foreign and economics ministers of the USA and the ASEAN grouping, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore, has ended here. Despite attempts made by the authors of a joint statement to the press to smooth over disagreements that came up to the surface during the meeting, it became clear that the United States did not make any serious concessions on matters of paramount importance for the economic development of the South-East Asian countries.

This refers, first of all, to the question of trade preferences that would enable the countries of this grouping to conduct a more profitable trade with the United States, nor did the United States support an integrated programme on commodities and for establishing a joint fund designed to stabilize the prices of raw materials and farm products exported by these countries.

At the same time the United States did its best to safeguard its economic interests in the region.

Washington makes no secret of its desire to turn the ASEAN into a military-political bloc under its aegis to replace the disintegrating SEATO. It is not fortuitous therefore that the Pentagon has been displaying lately great interest in the expansion of arms shipments to the ASEAN countries, specifically F-5E planes.

Such a policy by the USA is supported by Peking which seeks to strengthen its political and economic positions in the ASEAN countries and at the same time welcomes American military presence in South-East Asia.

CIA EXPLOITS U.S.-TRAINED JOURNALISTS IN NONALINED STATES

LD042314Y Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reinhard, the director of the International Communication Agency, [ICA] which replaced USIA, has declared that the new office will devote much attention to the training of ideological workers for the nonalined countries. The press of these countries stressed that this decision is nothing new. The United States has always attached great importance to this aspect of expansion. Suffice it to say that almost half of all experts from the developing countries who have been trained by the United States are political workers.

One of the special messages from the American President to Congress, devoted to Washington's international programs in the field of education, stressed: Many of the students of the developing countries who are studying in our country, will play a leading role in their countries. We must find these potential leaders and help them. A similar thought has also been expressed by the author of an anthology of articles on developing countries, "The Task of American Aid."

The most important objects of influence, in the opinion of American politicians, are the mass information and propaganda media of the young states. They are of the opinion that journalists, educated in accordance with bourgeois ideas, can become effective instruments for directing these countries toward the capitalist path of development. This is why the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] is creating detailed files on foreign journalists who are graduates of American universities and colleges. The Agency for International Development [AID] spends large sums to set up professional associations for journalists who are graduates of American schools.

All this enables the American espionage service to make intensive use of local journalists in developing countries. Casual employees of American information organs in touch with the local inhabitants, so-called stringers, as well as local journalists employed by the CIA, are freely travelling through their countries and supply the CIA with important information which often even has strategic significance for the national defence of the young states.

This kind of information is often used not only for blackmailing some politicians but also for preparing and carrying out coups, for discrediting leaders of the opposition and progressive social and political organizations. The frequent coups in Thailand furnish examples. The CIA, with the help of the press, has manipulated these politicians.

Local CIA agents among the journalists collect not only information about personal and professional qualities of politicians, but also about mutual relations between members of the leadership of national armies, the mood in military circles and the state of the armed forces. This data is being fed into the CIA computers in India and Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Burma, the Philippines, Malaysia, Kenya and Nigeria.

The CIA is also investing large funds into newspapers published in English in the developing countries. The United States is feeding the journalists and sees to it that they insure the publication in these papers of pro-Washington propaganda material. These facts demonstrate the danger to the national security of the states which have liberated themselves from the colonialist yoke, of the activities of certain, rather numerous offices of the United States.

REACTIONARIES USING MIDTERM ELECTIONS TO IMPROVE POSITION

LD080755Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Churgov commentary in 'Question--Answer' column, replying to reader's letter: "Primary Elections in the United States"]

[Excerpts] Political life in the United States is now attuned largely to preparation for the so-called midterm elections held halfway--a gap of 2 years--between the last and next presidential elections.

Taking into account Americans' dissatisfaction with the present state of economic affairs in the country and above all the galloping rise in prices for necessities and the administration's inability to reduce unemployment, the Republican Party is hoping to improve its unenviable position in Congress. Vander Jagt, chairman of the Republican Congressional Elections Committee, has stated: "If we fail this could deal a mortal blow to the party.... We do not have to achieve control over Congress, but we must show considerable progress." The Republicans' determination to conduct a broad offensive against the Democrats' positions is borne out by the fact that they have collected quite a large sum--$25 million--to conduct the campaign. This is three times more than the Democrats have managed to collect. Nonetheless, political commentators predict an overall victory for the Democrats in November. The administration is taking energetic steps to retain its supremacy in Congress, since any "backsliding" by the party would be assessed as an "erosion" of confidence in the administration. The New York TIMES believes that the elections "will most likely become a test of President Carter's positions within the country."

The most reactionary forces are trying to use the present election campaign to extend their positions in Congress and obtain additional levers for influencing the administration. The U.S. "hawks," headed by Senator Henry Jackson, are striving to gain decisive influence over official Washington's foreign policy. Even U.S. commentators have been jolted by the maneuvers conducted by Jackson, who is trying virtually to replace the administration and impose his position at the disarmament talks and other very important international issues.

The attempts of the "diehards" to dictate their will have led to a wave of protests both in political circles and among the broadest strata of the U.S. electorate. The election struggle in the United States is growing sharper.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ATTACKS PRC'S 'FALSIFICATION' OF HISTORY

LD041136Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0325 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The falsification of history and the juggling, most arbitrary interpretation of facts to present them in a light favorable to themselves--all of this is commonly used by the Peking politicians and ideologists in trying to work on the consciousness of their people and world public opinion, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. By dealing with past events intolerably and distortedly, the paper points out, the Maoists, in a spirit of Great Han chauvinism, are fully exalting China's role at various stages in world social development and are fabricating and presenting the most absurd claims on other countries and peoples.

In Peking, the artcle stresses, all possible efforts are being made to justify and support the Chinese leaders' great-power hegemonist course, a policy directly alined with the most extreme reactionaries throughout the world. The paper draws attention to the falsification of the history of World War II in the paper Kwangming DAILY, which contains a call to revise "established conceptions" of World War II and "restore its true image." The autnors of this article assert that World War II began not 1 September 1939, when fascist Germany attacked Poland, but 7 July 1937--that is, from the beginning of the armed conflict between a company of Japanese troops and a subdetachment of Chinese troops carrying out defensive works of the Marco Polo Bridge in the Lukouchiao area.

The Maoist historians assert, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses, that events in Europe "did not constitute a theater of military operations forming a direct part of World War II." It follows from this that such a theater was created in China, and that World War II began there.

The paper recalls that the main front of World War II, after the perfidious attack on the USSR by fascist Germany, was the Soviet-German front, where the main forces of the aggressor were concentrated and destroyed. This was really the location of the front line of the struggle to save world civilization--a struggle that ended in a crushing defeat of the Hitlerite invaders. The Soviet Union also made a decisive contribution to defeating militarist Japan by defeating its million-strong Kwangtung army of picked troops in a very short time.

The Soviet Union, the article says, was always viewed by the fascist bloc states as the main obstacle in their path to world rule and as the major object of aggression. "The Maoists," the article says, "are attacking the holiest of holies--the historic feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, a feat which is admired by all honest people in the world."

PRC SCORED FOR INSTIGATING KAMPUCHEAN INVASION OF VIETNAM

OW060043Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Chragin commentary]

[Excerpts] During the visit to Peking by a Kampuchean military delegation, China reiterated its support for Kampuchea. Chinese Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien stated at a reception in Peking that China will support Kampuchea in the struggle against the enemy. The Chinese press has also published articles in a similar vein. A recent PEOPLE'S DAILY said: China and Kampuchea support and encourage each other.

It should be noted that China is not giving military assistance to Kampuchea for nothing. The Phnom Penh regime has received Peking's military assistance and political support at the expense of Kampuchean national interests--i.e., subjugating domestic and foreign policies to Peking.

After gaining control of Kampuchea, the Chinese leaders began using it to achieve their policy goals in Southeast Asia.

As you know, China regards a strong and free Vietnam as one of the main obstacles to Peking's expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. To put Vietnam [SRV] under its sphere of influence, Peking has unfurled a sabotage movement against the SRV. In this movement, Peking has adopted a radical posture by showing off its military strength. Chinese airplanes and naval forces continuously maneuver along the border area.

Assisted by its accomplice in Phnom Penh, China has even adopted more provocative measures to exert pressure on Vietnam. Peking has incited Kampuchea to launch an overt armed invasion on the SRV. Moreover, as you know, Peking is also attempting to put ASEAN under its sphere of influence. In wooing ASEAN members, Peking is particularly interested in Thailand. The West German paper DIE WELT pointed out: China wants to move closer to Southeast Asian countries and restore diplomatic relations with Indonesia and Singapore through Thailand. However, the Thai Government has obviously refused to carry out China's (?instructions) with regard to ASEAN. Under such circumstances, Peking, while continuing its smile diplomacy in bilateral relations with Thailand, has forced the Phnom Penh regime to engage in armed provocations against Thailand. Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, said in January this year: Provocations by Kampuchea along the Thai border were actually instigated by a third party. By putting Phnom Penh under their control, the Chinese leaders want to use Kampuchea for their dirty tricks in Southeast Asia. But they cannot deceive the world people. Every aggression launched by the Kampuchean authorities has invariably shown that it was done merely to serve Peking's treachery.

PEKING SUPPORTS PHILIPPINES' NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

OW060052Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] A spokesman for the Philippine military authorities said that blood was shed in a fight between Philippine troops and the pro-Peking New People's Army. The conflict occurred in [name indistinct] province, a new area where the pro-Peking insurgents have intensified activities. The New People's Army has infiltrated this province and stirred racial disputes there, undermining the unity of all people in the Philippines. The activities of the New People's Army are completely in line with the scheme of its protectors in Peking. China attempts to dominate Southeast Asian countries by undermining their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The New People's Army carries out the Peking leaders' instruction and receives weapons and ammunitions from China.

'CHINESE ELEMENT' COMPLICATES MIDEAST SITUATION

LD042040Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 4, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes: The situation in the Middle East continues to be enormously complicated.

Imperialism and Zionism, as well as Arab circles which seek to delay a just settlement of the Middle East crisis and establish an "American-style" peace in the Arab world, are playing a complex backstage game, in which a very important part is assigned to the so-called "Chinese element."

The latter factor cannot but cause concern among the nonaligned countries. They regard the increased activity of Chinese diplomacy in the Middle East as a direct result of Peking's flirting with the United States, which would like to use China in spheres which are not easily accessible to representatives of imperialist states. The nonaligned movement, including the Middle East region, are among the areas to which China is admitted so far, although Chinese influence there has been on the wane lately.

In the Middle East, the PRC evidently places reliance on reactionary Arab regimes. The "pragmatism" of Peking's political course, which is much talked of in the Western press, has fully manifested itself in the Middle East.

The Maoists now support only in words the Palestine (?resistance) movement, the main target of pressure by the United States, Israel and their Arab agents. While having actually discontinued any assistance to it, Peking has long since withdrawn support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman while flirting with Iran and establishing relations with the antipopular regime of Sultan Qabus.

It is indicative that diplomatic relations between Peking and Salaley (the Sultan's residence) could not be established without the approval of Saudi Arabia, which directs Sultan Qabus's anti-Soviet policy and receives with satisfaction the anti-Soviet policy of the Maoists. Oman's motives in establishing diplomatic relations with Peking were made clear enough by Oman's ambassador to Cairo, Al Bu-sa'id, who said directly to the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM that China is "against the USSR and Cuba".

The Paris newspaper LE MATIN wrote recently that "more active exchanges can be expected between China and the Persian Gulf and Middle East countries whose policy is oriented to the Western 'camp'". Such an approach by Peking, which actually admitted its loyalty to the West during Huang Hua's trips to Africa and Europe, represents a real danger to the national liberation movements in the Arab world and to the entire nonaligned movement. It [words indistinct] has replaced now Israel as an instrument of Western penetration into the Islamic world, and the African countries, China evidently intends to play in the "Third World" the role of an American agent by trying to undermine the front of the developing states and discredit the very term of "nonalignment."

LIBYAN PRIME MINISTER 'REGRETS' PRC AID TO EGYPT

LD0719Z0Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, August 7, TASS--We expect the Chinese people, which has suffered much from colonialism and waged armed struggle for the liberation of its country, to take a firm stand in regard to the just cause of the Palestine people and will not remain under the influence of erroneous views, stated, according to the Libyan information agency JANA, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, at a reception in Peking, which he is now visiting.

We expect the people of China, which has gained liberation, to play its role in helping the peoples of small countries in their struggle for complete emancipation, he noted.

Touching on the current As-Sadat's capitulatory [as received] and the assistance given his regime by the Chinese leadership, the Libyan statesman said: We regret that China supports the treachery of the Egyptian president, which is rejected by the entire Arab nation. I am sure that As-Sadat has miscalculated and, unable to find a way out, is now beating the air. I hope also that China will review its attitude to the separate moves of the Egyptian president.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC181130/NC261458/NC011054/NC080908 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 17 May to 8 July has carried the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1530 GMT on 24 May, the radio carries an article by Soviet scholar Kadirov on the bloody history of the minorities in China, in which he describes the hard struggle of the Turkestanis for liberation. Kadirov is quoted as saying: "33 years ago, in May 1945, a decree was published proclaiming East Turkestan a liberated republic and announcing the formation of a national army." The decree is quoted as stating: "The brave sons of Turkestan have liberated our fellow countrymen from the tyranny of the Kuomintang." After further describing the atrocities perpetrated against the people of Turkestan, Kadirov says "the natives of Turkestan extended great support to the national army."

At 1430 GMT on 25 May, the radio carries a commentary by Berdyyev, candidate member of historical sciences, on how the Soviet Union has resolved the national minorities issue. He is quoted as saying: "National minorities constitute a complex issue in various parts of the world. However, this has ceased to be a problem in the Soviet Union."

"The national policy of the CPSU has been to unite all national proletarians, both in theory and practice. As a result, since the establishment of the USSR, the national income of our fatherland has increased 100 percent." "The social and political life of the Soviet Union as a whole has registered immense progress. Illiteracy has been eliminated and the level of national culture has risen. Art and literature have also improved."

"The sincere and true equality among all nationalities plays an important role in the success of a multinational society. Uniting and strengthening the economic, social, political and cultural ties among all the peoples in the Soviet Union has been a vital factor in its all-round progress."

At 1530 GMT on 25 May, the radio carries a very poorly received feature on events in the national minority regions in China. The report alleges that intellectuals are being persecuted by the Chinese officials "for allegedly taking part in acts of treachery and profiteering. Such cases are being treated ruthlessly."

At 1530 GMT on 1 June, the radio carries a report on a mass meeting held by workers and employees in a city of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region to protest the unfair treatment meted out to them by Chinese officials. The Peking rulers reportedly threatened action against any expression of political dissatisfaction. The report says: "The economic and political methods employed by the Maoists have led to pillaging and theft in the national minority regions in China."

At 1530 GMT on 2 June, the radio carries a commentary on Tibet, which notes that "the Peking leaders imposed an agreement on the people of Tibet in May, 1951. This was Tibet's heaviest blow in its history."

Though the Chinese Government promised to do a lot for the people of Tibet, in actual practice "it only took care of the interests of the Chinese Army." The central government refrained from providing the social, educational, economic and cultural support it had promised. "Though it had also pledged to protect the people's shrines, these shrines w were later converted into (?hospitals)." "The number of Chinese troops in Tibet in September 1951 was over 20,000." The local government was always under pressure. In September 1959, a statement was issued by the Tibetan leaders to the effect that the Chinese-Tibetan agreement was imposed on the Tibetans. This infuriated the Chinese leaders. The Chinese in Tibet are increasing daily. Education and culture in Tibet has been Sinoized. The Tibetans are prevented from taking part in cultural activities. The same cast carries a tribute to Comrade Abdulkerim Abbasov, one of the Uighur patriots who contributed substantially in 1945 to the national liberation struggle of East Turkestan. He is reported to have collaborated with Ahmedjan Hakimi, one of the builders of the East Turkestan Republic.

At 1530 GMT on 3 June, the radio carries reports and comments on "events in the national minority regions in China." A report concerning events in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region says: In April 1978, a mass meeting was held in Inner Mongolia at which the first secretary of the Inner Mongolian Party Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee addressed the meeting. A resolution was reportedly adopted at this meeting concerning unemployment and health matters as well as the national liberation movement in Inner Mongolia. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has expressed displeasure at the resolution, particularly concerning reference to the national liberation struggle, and threatened to penalize those involved.

At 1530 GMT on 5 June, the radio carries a commentary which compares the treatment of children in the Soviet Union with that in China. The commentator says: On 29 May 1962, Uighurs and members of other nationalities held an open meeting to express their dissatisfaction at the way minorities were being treated by the Maoists. Hundreds of Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tatars and others were present. Mothers and their children were also there. International Children's Day was being observed in Urumchi for the first time. But the bloody behavior of the merciless Chinese officials resulted in "the great Urumchi tragedy." The commentator then refers to the situation in the Soviet Union and says that its government creates every possible facility and takes a keen interest in the welfare of children. Children's recreation camps are available everywhere. The commentator concludes: "The behavior of the Chinese ruling circles toward Children in China is in no way compatible with the principles of socialist revolution or socialist society."

At 1530 GMT on 7 June, the radio carries a talk by Berdyyev, candidate member of historical sciences, in which he praises the Soviet system of education. Berdyyev is quoted as saying: "Many Soviet educators have helped several countries organize their educational system. They have assisted particularly in the national minorities attempt to improve adult education. However, adult education in China is still very backward. The so-called Cultural Revolution was actually a heavy blow to education in the national minority regions."

At 1530 GMT on 8 June the radio carries a commentary on the unfair treatment of the peoples living in the national minority regions of China. The commentator says: "The PRC is a multinational state. As such, all national minorities should enjoy equal rights. This is what the new Chinese Constitution stipulates. But not only are the provisions of the Constitution not being implemented, but peoples in the national minority regions are being subjected to exacting conditions. Members of the national minorities are denied the right to be represented in various constitutional organs.

"Also they are not allowed to join local administrative organs responsible for settling local matters." The commentator then says that the people living in the national minority regions accuse the Maoists of "pursuing a policy of forcible Sinoization, of persecuting the local intellectuals and of destroying their precious works."

At 1430 GMT on 9 June, the radio carries a talk by Bakyyev entitled "Respect for Scholars." Bakyyev pays tribute to Gunnar Jarring, whom he describes as a scholar of international fame for his linguistic and literary works in Central Asiatic languages.

At 1530 GMT on 12 June the radio carries an article published in a Tashkent newspaper concerning the literary and cultural relations between the French and Uzbek peoples. The newspaper quotes a French writer's views and impressions of Uzbek art works. The writer recently visited Uzbekistan and says that the Soviet peoples also cooperate in literary activities. The national minorities in the Soviet Union receive extensive assistance for their efforts to improve their national literature. The literary art of Uighurs in the Soviet Union is praiseworthy. The article is then quoted as referring to the situation in China, saying that it is impossible to observe such activities in China.

The same cast carries a very poorly received talk on education in the Soviet Union. The commentator praises the freedom of education in the national minority regions in the Soviet Union and says: "In contrast, more than 7 million Uighurs in Sinkiang are deprived of national education and culture."

At 1430 GMT on 16 June the radio carries a talk by Ruzi Kadiri, intellectual worker of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences and candidate member of philolcgical sciences, on the life and activities of Ibrahim Turdi, one of the distinguished scholars of Sinkiang Uighur literature, who played a vital part in the political, social, economic, cultural and moral life of East Turkestan during the years of struggle for national liberation. His poems were dedicated to the national liberation movement.

At 1430 GMT on 26 June, the radio carries a talk entitled: "Can This State of Affairs Continue?" The commentator is quoted as saying: "The Chinese propagandists are trying to show that the people of Sinkiang are happy and contented and that they enjoy national freedom. This is sheer deception," adding that this is why the people of Sinkiang have come to hate the Maoists. The commentator also says: "The Chinese leaders have so far brought no improvement of any kind to the national minority regions. The behavior of the Maoists toward the people is incompatible with humaneness. They are only engaged in militarizing the country and ruthlessly exploiting the workers."

At 1530 GMT on 30 June, the radio carries a commentary which says that the secretary of the party committee of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region recently referred to the need to improve the welfare of the Sinkiang people. The commentator then refers to the question of national cadres and adds: "The Mao regime has never favored the training of national cadres in national regions. The so-called Cultural Revolution has caused a lot of damage. Mao and his hordes had always feared national cadres. They have penalized men of letters, writers and composers as well as specialists in various fields. Even Chinese of international fame have suffered in the punishment camps." "In Sinkiang they pursued a policy of militarization in preparation for war."

At 1430 GMT on 2 July, the radio carried a talk on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the formation of the United Tibetan Army. The talk, which was prepared by candidate member of historical sciences Berdiyev, is entitled: "The Struggle of the Tibetan People Against Mao's Hordes." Berdiyev is quoted as saying: "In the summer of 1958, the united armed forces of Tibet fought valiantly against Maoists for their liberation. The struggle put up by the brave Tibetans against the Maoists is common knowledge. This was a struggle against Mao's policy of colonization and exploitation." The commentator then says: "And yet the Peking propagandists attempted to picture the Tibetans as a happy community, flourishing economically. If this is true, why then are the Tibetans so hostile to the Chinese?"

At 1530 GMT on 6 July, the radio carries a commentary which says that the peoples of national minority regions--Uighurs, Kazakhs, Mongolians and others--are currently embarking on a second round of reckoning. "Workers, peasants, intellectuals and skilled cadres hasten to join in the struggle against (?the Kuomintang mentality) of Maoism. The foreign press is reporting this struggle. The peoples no longer approve of the policy being implemented by the Maoist leaders. In Inner Mongolia the people are openly expressing dissatisfaction with partisanship. In Tibet, this movement is still continuing."

At 1430 GMT on 7 July the radio carries a commentary which says that "During the 1978-1985 economic development plan debate many speakers complained about the current situation in Sinkiang and of the fact that no aid was forthcoming from the central government."

BREZHNEV, CEAUCESCU HOLD MEETING IN CRIMEA

LD071736Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

["Friendly Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--On August 7 the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev met in the Crimea General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk they exchanged views on the radical directions of and prospects for developing the diverse ties between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet and Romanian peoples. Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu indicated the great opportunities for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in different fields, particularly for the further expansion and deepening of bilateral economic ties, in coordination with the long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programs approved by the 32nd CMEA session.

Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu devoted considerable attention to foreign-policy questions. In the contemporary conditions, they noted, the efforts aimed at disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, are of paramount importance. In this light, the need was stressed to work to the maximum for translating into life the provisions of the concluding document of the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

The development of the detente process on a world-wide scale, supplementing political detente with concrete measures towards military relaxation, was and remains an important goal of the two countries' policy. They pointed also to the great importance of rallying all the peace-loving democratic forces in the struggle to observe the inalienable rights of the peoples to freedom and independence, and against any outside interference in their domestic life.

The meeting passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talk were: on the Soviet side--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; alternate Politbureau member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Chernenko, and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU CC Anatoliy Blatov. On the Romanian side--alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Rumania Stefan Andrei, member of the RCP CC, adviser to the RCP general secretary and President of the SRR K. Mitea.

REVIEW OF BREZHNEV MEETINGS WITH E. EUROPEAN LEADERS

LD051646Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Yuriy Shalygin Commentary]

[Excerpts] The participants in the Crimea meetings noted that relaxation still dominates international relations although it faces certain big complex factors. Relaxation is incompatible with the militaristic program adopted recently in NATO and with other actions of the West to step up the arms race. International cooperation is harmed by attempts of the United States administration to use trade as a weapon of blackmail against the socialist countries. The relaxation of tensions is harmed by the slanderous campaigns which are being conducted to justify interference in the internal affairs of states.

Peking is acting together with the forces that profit from a return to the cold war. This can be seen, for example, from the series of visits made by high ranking Chinese leaders to various countries. Peking is acting as an accomplice of imperialism in its plans to recolonize Africa. The Chinese leadership would like to emasculate the anti-imperialist essence of the nonalined movement. Peking is trying to cause damage to the positions of socialism in the world. A striking example of that is the hostile actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The participants in the Crimea meetings have denounced Peking's great power actions aimed at domination. The heroic people of Vietnam have gone through grim tests in the struggle against imperialist aggressors. They are now defending their lawful rights, the sovereignty and the dignity of their country. They have on their side the strong solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In present-day conditions of growing importance is the unity of the socialist community, the cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and social progress.

TASS NOTES GDR SENTENCE ON W. BERLINER FOR ESPIONAGE

ID042224Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 4 Aug 78 ID

[Text] Berlin, August 4, TASS--A military collegium of the Berlin Supreme Court sentenced today a West Berlin woman, Gertrude Langner, to seven years in prison. ADN news agency reports that she was spying for the West German Secret Service (BND), gathered military information and repeatedly abused the GDR-FRG agreement on movement of civilians and cargoes between the FRG and Berlin.

ROMANOV RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN CONSUL GENERAL

ID041143Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 1 ID

[Text] LENTASS--Vangel Trupkov, Bulgarian consul general in Leningrad, yesterday paid a farewell visit to G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, in connection with his departure for his motherland. A friendly talk took place.

With the consul general were A.P. Tupikin, chief of the Leningradskiy Obkom Foreign Relations Section, and M.A. Yefimov, USSR Foreign Ministry representative in Leningrad.

KIRILLIN, POLAND'S JAGIELSKI DISCUSS COOPERATION

ID070955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 78 p 4 ID

[Text] TASS--On 3 August a meeting was held at the State Committee for Science and Technology between V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and M. Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were discussed.

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES TO VATICAN

LD072106Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen sent a message to the Vatican to Cardinal Camerlingue Jean Villot in connection with the sudden demise of Pope Paul the Sixth.

"We express our deep condolences to your eminence and through you to the entire Roman Catholic Church," the message says. Patriarch Pimen pointed to the importance of the work of Pope Paul the Sixth for the establishment of fraternal relations between the Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches. The message stresses that this work resulted in theological conversations of representatives of both churches and other forms of cooperation aimed at promoting the religious unity of Christians and uniting them in a joint peace-making effort.

Messages with expressions of condolences were sent to the Vatican by Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod Nikodim, the chairman of the Commission of the Troliy Synode for Questions on Matters of Christian Unity and Relations Among Churches, and by Metropolitan Krutitskiy Andkolomenskiy Zhuvenal, the chairman of the board of External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate.

CEMA OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH EEC

LD081056Y Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--The meeting of experts of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the European Economic Community (EEC) "was held in the spirit of a frank businesslike discussion and made it possible to get to know better the position of the sides on the questions under discussion," said Asen Velkhov, the deputy secretary of CMEA, who had headed the CMEA delegation to the talks in Brussels late in July.

The experts, he told a TASS correspondent, met to speed up the talks on the drafting of an agreement regulating the relations between CMEA and EEC. We believe that the draft of such an agreement can be compiled already now. It "must contain the generally-accepted principle of economic cooperation and simultaneously envisage the possibility of regulating separate questions between the member countries of both organisations."

The CMEA deputy secretary pointed out that in the five years following the establishment of the first contacts between CMEA and EEC, reciprocal trade of the member countries of the two organisations has more than doubled. At the same time, the economic and scientific-technical potential of the CMEA and EEC countries "creates possibilities for the further development of allround cooperation; possibilities which are now being tapped far from fully". Velkhov said it was difficult to qualify as according with present conditions the position of the European Economic Community which proposed that an agreement be concluded which excluded the most essential questions of international cooperation and confined itself to working relations between the two organisations through the exchange of information and opinion.

A meeting between CMEA and EEC representatives of a higher level is expected to be held in the near future. For its successful holding, necessary are not only the initiatives already taken by our side but also constructive counterproposals on the side of our partners in the talks," Velkhov emphasized.

SWEDISH PRESS HITS U.S. VETO ON AIRCRAFT SALES TO INDIA

LD031342Y Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, August 3 TASS--The American administration has grossly interfered in the affairs of Sweden by prohibiting the sale to India of 170 Viggen aircraft of Swedish make. This was announced after yesterday's Washington meeting of the Swedish Minister for Trade Staffan Burenstam Linder with the Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The Swedish minister arrived in Washington specially on behalf of his government to prevent the interference of U.S. authorities in the commercial relations between Sweden and India.

The formal reason for the ban on the sale of Swedish aircraft to India was that the engines for the plane, manufactured by the Swedish Saab-Skania Company, is produced to a license granted to Sweden earlier by the American Pratt and Whitney company.

Thus, the mission of the Swedish minister proved futile. S. Burenstam Linder expressed displeasure on behalf of his government.

The Swedish press expresses indignation at the actions of the U.S. administration. Washington behaves as an "unwanted patron" of Sweden, says the Stockholm newspaper EXPRESSEN. The newspaper NORSCKENSFLAMMAN points out that the U.S. Government is guided not by objections of principle against arms trade, but by the interests of the American military-industrial monopolies, which are pressuring the Washington administration. The press stresses that this is not the first time the United States interferes in Sweden's trade with her partners proceeding from its own global political interests.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER CITES 'POSITIVE' OUTCOME OF TALKS

LD071321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Factor of Stability"]

[Text] Paris, 2 August--Commercial and economic cooperation between France and the USSR has been developing for many years and accords with the interests of our two countries, Jean-Francois Deniau, France's minister of foreign trade, has declared. The broad aims of this cooperation, he emphasized in conversation with a TASS correspondent, were fixed during the Soviet-French summit meetings. Successfully fulfilling the great tasks that have been set, we have already achieved a doubling of mutual trade in the period 1975 through 1978.

Commercial and economic cooperation with the USSR, the minister said, is of substantial significance for the operations of a number of French economic sectors specializing in the production of equipment. Many firms have permanent ties with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

We attach tremendous significance to commercial and economic relations between France and the USSR, J.F. Deniau went on to point out. Their importance is shown, for example, by the fact that trade with the USSR constitutes approximately 5 percent of France's overall foreign trade. On a broader plane our cooperation is a factor of stability and equilibrium in Europe.

Economic relations with the Soviet Union, the minister also pointed out, have for many years been a constant element in France's policy. This policy was inaugurated by General De Gaulle.

Concerning his recent visit to the USSR, J.F. Deniau pointed out that its results were positive. Both sides stated the need to maintain stability and further deepen mutually advantageous relations. Each of the two sides is making the necessary efforts in this direction.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON CRISIS

LD071141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 2 August TASS--Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes has spoken on national television concerning ways of overcoming the acute political crisis the country is undergoing. As is known, the crisis arose as a result of the ultimatums of the Social Democratic Center, which demanded a revision of government policy and a reorganization of the government. Having received the Socialist Party's refusal, the Centrists recalled their ministers, officially broke off the government agreement and thus made the fall of the coalition government inevitable.

Addressing the Portuguese people, Ramalho Eanes spoke of his firm determination to act within the framework of the constitution and to proceed on the basis of the present party composition of the Assembly of the Republic. He rejected any unconstitutional ways of overcoming the crisis.

Noting that the holding of early parliamentary elections has several negative features, the president stressed at the same time that this will be inevitable if the parties cannot reach agreement. In the event of an interparty agreement proving impossible, he went on, a government will be formed under the aegis of the president, with the participation of representatives of existing parties and independents, which will prepare for early elections. Ramalho Eanes does not exclude the possibility that in the period of such a cabinet's activity the parties represented in it could reach agreement on a joint program. Its approval by the Assembly of the Republic will make it possible for the government to remain in power until the next elections, which according to the Portuguese Constitution will be held in 1980.

The president requested the leading political parties to inform him of their positions by the end of this week. Pointing out that the resolution of economic and social problems is impossible without insuring political stability, the president called on the country's leading parties to take this into account in their activity.

PCP's Cunhal Backs Eanes

LD071023Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 3 August TASS--The acute political crisis in Portugal caused by the fall of the Socialist Party and Social Democratic Center Party coalition government continues. As is well known, Gen Ramalho Eanes, president of the republic, has advocated the formation on the basis of two or more parties of a government with a majority in the Assembly of the Republic or the creation under the president's aegis of a cabinet with the participation of representatives of the existing parties and independents. In a national television appearance yesterday evening, Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General A. Cunhal expressed satisfaction with the "desire, confirmed in the president of the republic's speech, to insure a way out of the crisis within the framework of the constitution and democratic institutions." He stressed that "the possibility of creating a government on the basis of the present composition of the Assembly of the Republic with the Socialist Party as the main political nucleus remains open."

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT FURTHER ON VANCE'S MIDEAST TRIP

Talks End in Israel

LD080046Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Vsevelod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, U.S. Secretary of State Vance, after his talks in Jerusalem with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, has left for Egypt. He is to meet President as-Sadat in Alexandria today.

Vance's trip to the Near East has been undertaken to revive the deadlocked separate Israeli-Egyptian dialog. The Western press is assessing quite pessimistically the possible results of this trip. For example, London's FINANCIAL TIMES says that the prospect for achieving a Near East settlement is now worse than at any time since As-Sadat's peace initiative.

The Near East policy of the Carter administration, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, is generating growing criticism in Congress. This was stated by James Abourezk, democratic senator from the State of South Dakota, in a television statement. He expressed the belief that this policy is actually dictated by Tel Aviv. Abourezk was critical of the attempts being made to achieve the resumption of separate talks between Egypt and Israel. The senator noted: Continued military and economic support for Tel Aviv allows Tel Aviv to reject the just demands of the Arabs regarding the return of occupied lands and the restoration of the rights of the people of Palestine.

Arrival in Alexandria

LD071924Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Cyrus Vance, the U.S. Secretary of State, arrived today in Alexandria, where he started his talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil.

Later this evening, Cyrus Vance will confer with President Anwar as-Sadat.

Moscow Radio Commentary

LD072124Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance is to meet once more with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Alexandria, for the purpose of resuming the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks on Israeli and U.S. terms. It is common knowledge that these terms do not stipulate the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territory. Nor do they provide any effective solution to the Palestinian question, which is the core of a Middle East settlement. Consequently, the U.S. secretary of state will call once again upon the Egyptian president to make even more concessions in the interest of the aggressor.

It is significant that just before Vance embarked on his tour in the Middle East, the influential pro-Israeli Senator Javits said: I hope that President as-Sadat will understand that if Egypt wants the United States to continue to play its role as a mediator, Egypt should not create circumstances that make such mediation impossible. The U.S. senator was referring to Cairo's theatricals in which it attempted to speak in the name of the Arabs in demanding Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and a solution to the Palestinian issue.

It is rather significant that even now officials and propaganda organs in Egypt are attempting to whitewash Cairo's face and to justify President as-Sadat's separate policy. They are doing their best to pretend that Cairo has not abandoned the Arabs' general demands. A few days ago, for example, the chief editor of AL-AKHBAR wrote, as if he were threatening Washington, that if Washington continued to be indifferent to Israel's expansionist claims, the Arabs' patience will run out.

It is rather doubtful that such words will have any effect on Washington or Tel Aviv. The reason for this attitude lies primarily in Cairo's capitulatory policy which has betrayed the Arabs' general interests.

Press Reports Cited

LD081016Y Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 7, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is touring the Middle East, has had negotiations with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem. According to press reports, the sides discussed possible ways of galvanizing the deadlocked separate negotiations between Egypt and Israeli. Cyrus Vance will discuss the same questions today in Alexandria with the Egyptian President as-Sadat.

Characteristising the atmosphere of the Jerusalem negotiations, the prime-minister of the Israel, Begin, stated that his current meeting with Cyrus Vance was the "best" of those held during the previous visits of the American secretary of state to the Middle East. Making no secret of his satisfaction, the head of the Israeli Government added that during the negotiations the American side did not demand from Israel any change of its stand on questions of a Middle East settlement.

In his subsequent broadcast speech Begin stressed that further negotiations with Egypt were impossible if As-Sadat insisted on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories as a condition for the continuation of the talks. He clearly implied, thereby, that under no circumstances would Israel abandon its demonstratively tough line vis-a-vis its partner in the separate wrangle, and that it hoped to get from it new fundamental concessions by coming out from positions of strength.

London, August 7, TASS--The British press assesses sceptically the prospects of the U.S. secretary of state's mission in the Middle East. The FINANCIAL TIMES, an influential newspaper of the British business circles, believes that Cyrus Vance's "rescue operation" has little chance to succeed. The newspaper points out that the prospects for a Middle Eastern settlement are now even worse than ever since the beginning of As-Sadat's "initiative."

Touching on Cyrus Vance's visit to Alexandria, which is beginning today, the newspaper TIMES expresses the view that the head of U.S. diplomacy will bring pressure to bear on As-Sadat with a view to making his return to the negotiations table with Israel.

A DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent reports from Alexandria that As-Sadat's meeting with Begin in the United States in the presence of J. Carter could be a new stage in the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. Commentators believe, the newspaper notes, that As-Sadat will be unable to turn down President Carter's offer to take part in such a meeting. Attention is being called here in this connection to the fact that Cyrus Vance is to hand to As-Sadat a personal message from the American President. Such a message was handed to Begin yesterday.

Syrian Newspaper Cited

LD080914Y Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, August 7, TASS--Commenting on Cyrus Vance's mission, the newspaper AL-BA'TH writes that the United States seeks to get As-Sadat's consent to the Israeli terms of concluding the separate deals and that it is using all means of bringing pressure on Cairo. The newspaper stresses that the logical result of the capitulatory course of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt will be conclusion of the separate deal with Israel and Egypt's following in the wake of the U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The U.S. playing at "peace" in the Middle East, the newspaper writes, has nothing in common with genuine and just settlement of the Middle East conflict which is impossible without complete liberation of occupied Arab lands and solution of the Palestine problem.

REPORTS STRESS EGYPT SHOULD ABANDON SEPARATE TALKS

P. Demchenko in PRAVDA

LD080955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Pavel Demchenko article: "Vicious Circle"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance is off to the Near East again.

The secretary of state's trip was preceded by a number of events which have caused alarm in Washington. The essence of these developments is as follows: At the meeting of the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers held near London last month in the presence of the U.S. secretary of state, the sides put forth their plans for a Near East settlement, which proved incompatible. Egypt placed all the responsibility for the failure both of this meeting and of the talks in general on Israeli Premier M. Begin, known for his implacability toward the Arabs.

Egyptian President A. as-Sadat tried to find in the Israeli leadership an alternative to Begin's frantic extremism. It was precisely to this end that he met with Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman and opposition leader S. Peres. At the same time, As-Sadat suggested that, if only as a symbolic concession on Tel Aviv's part, the city of Al-'Arish, Sinai's administrative center, be placed under the control of an Egyptian civilian administration.

These diplomatic maneuvers also failed to produce any results. The Israeli Cabinet, and subsequently the Knesset, confirmed their support for Begin. The Egyptian request concerning Al-'Arish was also rejected. In response the Egyptians expelled the Israeli military delegation from Cairo, where it had been since the end of last year, and stated that they would not resume negotiations until "new elements" appeared in Israel's position.

The entire course of events in the Near East, including the fruitless Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, shows that the position of weakness in which Egypt is now placed cannot lead to success. It would seem that the conclusion is self-evident--rejection of separate actions and a realistic assessment of the situation which has emerged.

But the statements of certain Egyptian politicians are causing foreign commentators to ask: Is the expulsion of the Israeli delegation from Egypt merely the latest step in a political game within the Washington-Cairo-Tel Aviv triangle? Paris L'AURORE notes, for instance, that the Egyptian president is setting his hopes on the pressure the United States will bring to bear on Israel during Vance's forthcoming trip.

As Lebanon's AN-NAHAR rightly notes, such calculations are unsound. Stability and peace in the Near East can be achieved not by separate but by collective actions by all sides involved in the conflict.

Syrian Foreign Minister Cited

LD050852Y Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 4, TASS--No Arab leader has the right to take separate decisions. As-Sadat's so-called "peace initiative" is useless, said A.H. Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH. Even if some kind of peace had been concluded with Israel he went on, this would not mean a real peace since the Middle East conflict is a conflict between the Arabs and Israel, and not between Egypt and Israel.

The real aim of As-Sadat's policy, A.H. Khaddam said, is not only to reach "peace" with the Israeli enemy but to strike a blow at the Palestine resistance movement and to discharge the functions of a gendarme in the African Continent in the interests of imperialism.

Participation of all the interested countries, including the Soviet Union, is (?necessary) for a just settlement of the Middle East problem.

Turning to the present tense political situation in Lebanon, A.H. Khaddam said that the forces cooperating with Israel provoke armed clashes in an effort to divide the country, to kindle war and to draw Syria, the Palestine resistance movement and other Arab peoples into it.

Lebanese AL-LIWA Cited

LD051546Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 5, TASS--Coming to power, Egypt's President as-Sadat embarked on an antinational course, giving the Arab reactionary forces the possibility to act openly and returning the country onto the path of capitalist development, writes Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA.

As-Sadat, continues the newspapers, has set himself the task to liquidate the important achievements scored by the Egyptian people under the leadership of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

TASS REPORTS WORSENING SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD080934Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 7. TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital continues to sharpen. Battles with the use of missiles, tanks and heavy artillery continued here all night between the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and the right-wing Christian armed formations. In the last two days 65 killed and more than 200 wounded were reported. Battles spread to Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Hadas and other districts of Beirut.

The conservative forces shelled the western part of the city in the Berbir district. Fire broke out in many places. Shell fragments damaged the building of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry. The rightwing Christian snipers are terrorising the population and opening fire on anyone who appears in the street.

The new flare-up of armed actions in Beirut, the local observers believe, is caused by the Lebanese conservatives operating on the instructions from their sponsors in Tel Aviv, to frustrate the government measures towards normalizing the situation.

Meanwhile the so-called south-Lebanese defence army continues to prevent the establishment of the sovereignty of the central authorities. They reinforced their positions on the road between Bint Jubayl and Al-Gawa mining up roads along which the regular army units will travel. The commander of this "army" S. Hadad, who actively cooperates with Israel, said in an interview for the Israeli Radio that his formations will not allow the southward advance of government troops.

The Lebanese papers report numerous cases of terrorism and lawlessness taking place in the territory controlled by the conservatives. The thugs from S. Hadad's and S. Shedyak's detachments break into villages making searches, arrests and shooting villagers.

PDRY STATEMENT ATTACKS 'CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER'

LD071726Y Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Aden, August 7, TASS--The forces of imperialism and world reaction use every propaganda means to cause doubts in Arab peoples about the correctness of the progressive course of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and its peaceful foreign policy, says a statement on the results of the extraordinary plenary meeting of the Supreme Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front in the armed forces of the country. This statement was published here today.

This campaign of slander, the statement says, is aimed at justifying in the face of the world public the preparation of the aggressive forces to an aggression against the Democratic Yemen after the internal counterrevolutionary plot has failed.

The plenary meeting showed complete unity of the people of the Democratic Yemen and its armed forces, their allegiance to the ideals of the revolution and the National Front and their resolve to exert all efforts to uphold peace and independence of their country. The armed forces reliably stand guard over their motherland and the interests of its people. They can repuff aggression and uphold the gains of the revolution, the statement stresses.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY TO ESTABLISH NEW POLITICAL PARTY

LD080750Y Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 7, TASS--Preparations to set up a new fourth in number legal political party have begun in Egypt. Its initiator was President as-Sadat. It has been officially announced that the party will be called National-Democratic.

Although the programme of As-Sadat's party has not been published yet, commentators point out that it will proceed from the actual renunciation of the ideological heritage of the July revolution of 1952.

It is indicative that in the speech announcing the intention to form his own political party, As-Sadat also announced the decision to liquidate completely the Arab Socialist Union. This massive political organization, set up during the presidency of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, is known to have expressed the interests of the alliance of the working people, guiding force in the implementation of the broad programme of progressive socioeconomic reforms, mapped out by the revolutionary leadership. Its liquidation signifies another step along the road of discarding the principles of the revolution.

It is believed in local political circles that As-Sadat's decision to form the National-Democratic Party stems from his desire to strengthen his personal positions, which have become shaky on the eve of the adoption of possible difficult decisions related to the separatists negotiations with Israel and to the internal problems. With the help of the new party, commentators note, As-Sadat intends to give a lawful appearance to his scheme to remove from power the now ruling Centrist Party, which has descredited itself in the eyes of the masses as an amorphous organization, incapable of solving more or less successfully the difficult problems confronting modern Egypt.

Analyzing the internal political situation in Egypt, commentators point also to the fact that As-Sadat's party is being formed at the time when the regime is continuing its campaign to emasculate and restrict the legal, primarily left-wing opposition, is taking active steps to further restrict the democratic liberties and political rights of the Egyptians.

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN CAIRO FOR SUPPLY OF U.S. JETS

LD042204Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

["Payment for Betrayal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, August 4, TASS--Representatives of Egypt and the Pentagon have signed here an agreement under which the U.S. is to supply Egypt with a number of American F-5E Air Force planes. This agreement was concluded as part of a package deal, earlier approved by Washington for delivering American planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Under the terms of this deal the Israelis and Saudi Arabians are to be supplied with more up-to-date F-15 figher bombers which were refused to Egypt.

The Cairo agreement represents a new step toward broader military cooperation between Egypt and Western countries, in the first place the USA. This cooperation is to be explained, first of all, by the subordination of the Egyptian leadership's policy to the interests of imperialism and Arab reaction.

REPORTAGE ON ALGERIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

More on Shitikov, Ponomarev Meeting

LD042218Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Algerian National People's Assembly Delegation continues its visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation is headed by the speaker of the National People's Assembly Rabih Bitat. Yesterday, the honorable guests were received in the Kremlin by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Pavel Gilasvili, vice chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union in the USSR Supreme Soviet. The two sides noted the importance of strengthening cohesion among the Afro-Arab states on the basis of their opposition to imperialism, the importance of their relations with the socialist community and their opposition to the efforts of reaction, liquidation and neocolonialism, which works to undermine the struggle of the people in the national and progressive liberation struggle.

Yesterday, The Algerian delegation visited the Mosocw municipality. There, a cordial conversation took place between Rabih Bitat, members of his delegation and Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Gorispolkom.

Vladimir Promyslov said that the sons of Moscow, like all the Soviet people, harbor good feelings toward Algeria and its perservering people. He said: We are pleased that Soviet-Algerian relations are characterized by active political contact and ever-expanding cooperation in all fields. In reply, Rabih Bitat said that the Algerian people remembered the friendship shown them during the years of struggle for liberation by the Soviet Union and that the Algerian people greatly appreciated the aid the Soviet Union gave to the Algerian people in the days of their hard struggle for national liberation.

Arrival in Kirghizia

LD041548Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Frunze, August 4, TASS--A delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, headed by the Assembly's chairman, Rabih Bitat, arrived today in Soviet Kirghizia, Central Asia. The delegation is on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the three-day stay in Kirghizia the Algerian MP's will get acquainted with its state apparatus, economic and cultural achievements.

Departure for Leningrad

LD071738Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Frunze, August 7, TASS--"We have visited Kirgizia and have seen its achievements. In the years of Soviet power it has been transformed from a land of nomadic cattle breeding into a highly-developed socialist republic, has achieved great progress in industry, agriculture, science and culture" said Rabih Bitat, chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. The head of the delegation of Algerian MP's made this statement today before leaving Frunze, the capital of Kirgizia, for Leningrad.

The guests, who are paying an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, spent three days in Kirgizia. They familiarised themselves with the life of workers and peasnants, their work and recreation.

Before departure the delegation leader had a meeting with Turdakun Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The talk proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TASS REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH MAURITANIAN OFFICIAL

LD021630Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 2, TASS--The new Government of Mauritania assesses the decision of the POLISAIRO Front to end unilaterally the military operations in the Mauritanian territory as an expression of goodwill which is necessary for starting the effort to settle the problem of West Sahara, M. Ould Ibrid al-Leil, representative of Mauritania's Ministry of Information, said in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI. He said the government is striving to end the conflict over that territory since its continuation does not meet the interests of either Mauritania, or the POLISARIO Front or the neighbouring Algeria and Morocco.

The ministry's spokesman described the war with units of the POLISARIO Front over West Sahara as one of the main reasons that compelled the country's new leaders to assume the power [words indistinct]. Traffic over the Zuerat-Nouadibou Railway was halted as a result of raids of the front and deliveries of iron ore, an important source of foreign currency, have been stopped. The war has brought about a grave economic and political crisis. It created a threat to national unity, the ministry's spokesman said.

The new leaders of Mauritania are planning a number of (?reforms) that must strengthen economy, ensure its development and consolidate national unity, he said. Establishment of peace is the necessary condition for this.

REACTIVATION OF BASES IN TURKEY 'ATTACK ON DETENTE'

LD030152Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives have voted to lift the embargo imposed on Turkey in 1975.

Since the imposition of the embargo, the United States has made it understood that it would lift the embargo only if Turkey did what Washington told it to do--just as in the 1950's. But Turkey did not comply with the United States' desires. Having shaken off its one-sided dependence on the United States in the past year or two, Turkey began conducting an independent and active international policy. It strengthened its relationships with the Balkan countries and its neighbors, particularly the Soviet Union, and began seeing a position for itself in the ranks of the nonalined countries. To put it in a nutshell, Turkey demonstrated that the 1950's are no more and that Turkey will not toe the line dictated from across the ocean.

Washington decided to lift the embargo, subject to certain conditions, so as to preserve its positions. The newspaper MILLIYET writes that these conditions are detrimental to Turkey's honor and national prestige. The whole thing demonstrates that the United States continues to regard Turkey as one of its satellites. MILLIYET also points out that this lifting of the embargo will make Turkey dependent on the imperialist policy of the United States.

The reaction in the Turkish press to the lifting of the embargo demonstrates that this decision by the United States was taken in pursuit of its own imperialist plans--that is to say, the reactivation of American military bases and other military establishments in Turkey--and with a view to drawing Turkey into the arms race. This, in turn, annoys Turkish public opinion a great deal, and it is perfectly natural that it should. After all, long years of experience have shown that the American bases bring Turkey face to face with a serious danger. How can one forget how often in the past American bases were used to transfer foreign forces against Arab countries and other neighbors of Turkey and how Turkish authorities were left facing a fait accompli in every case?

Today, when international detente, to which Turkey contributes, is at stake, American imperialism wants to spoil international cooperation and create mistrust between countries by taking advantage of its bases. Turkish public opinion understands this well. Reflecting public opinion on the subject, the newspaper GUNAYDIN describes the reactivation of American bases in Turkey as a kind of attack on detente--an attack initiated by NATO leaders 3 years ago following the (?successful) conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Thus, the reasons for lifting the American arms embargo against Turkey are out in the open. The decision to lift the embargo is in the interests of American imperialism alone.

LIFTING OF ARMS EMBARGO REOPENS MONITORING POSTS IN TURKEY

LD071311Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "American Bases in Turkey?"]

[Text] New York, 2 August--In connection with the lifting of the embargo on American weapons deliveries to Turkey, AP has disseminated a document devoted to the military aspects of American-Turkish relations.

The most important U.S. military bases in Turkey, from where radioelectronic surveillance of neighboring countries was carried out, the agency indicates, were closed by the Turkish authorities 3 years ago, when the American Congress blocked the sale of weapons to that country.

They are now opening again, because the ban has been lifted. U.S. Defense Department employees recently told Congress that, as has been indicated by the experience acquired since the closing of the monitoring posts, the loss of these bases was really serious.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, the agency notes, stated in Congress that the closing of the bases from which surveillance was carried out led to a loss of intelligence which could not be compensated for from other sources.

The agency stresses that this intelligence was "extensive, important and sometimes unique." "The closing of the American military bases in Turkey from which surveillance was carried out by means of radar and other electronic means," AP writes, "has led to the United States having to use special means to fill the breach which arose, using stations in Iran to do so."

Now, the agency reports, the three most important intelligence bases are opening again. Apart from that, the Pentagon proposes to resume operations of the seaport at Targaburun. It is possible that this may be done in a few days time.

CYPRIOT GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON EUROPEAN PEACE

LD041806Y Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, August 4, TASS--The Cyprus Committee for European Security and Cooperation has issued an appeal to strengthen peace, cooperation, freedom and progress in Europe. It points in its statement to the great importance of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for the process of international detente. The signing of this document, the statement says, was an important stage in the struggle of the peoples of all the world for peace.

The statement condemns resolutely the imperialist forces, which are striving to do away with the principles of the Helsinki conference, to revive the "cold war" spirit. On behalf of the Cypriots, who are campaigning for peace and security, the committee declared its resolution to continue the struggle to stop the arms race, against the neutron bomb and other types of nuclear weapons.

Of great importance for strengthening security and peace, both in Europe and in the Mediterranean region, would be a truly independent Cyprus state without foreign bases and troops in its territory, the committee's statement points out.

TASS REPORTS BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN ATHENS

LD080928Y Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Athens, August 7, TASS--Ten bombs were exploded in the Greek capital yesterday. As a result of the explosions one person was injured. The police arrested five persons.

Only several days ago, nine people suspected of belonging to a right-wing extremist terrorist organization were arrested here. They are charged with staging a series of explosions in Athens and other crimes.

GAVRILOV COMMENTS ON AL-JAMASI'S VISIT TO SOMALIA

LD072258Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Egyptian minister of defense, Al-Jamasi, arrived in Somalia last Saturday. News agencies report that besides bilateral military issues he is to discuss the prospects of the setting up of the long-planned Red Sea bloc, with Egypt and Saudi Arabia in the lead. Radio Moscow military expert Yuriy Gavrilov writes this:

Behind these maneuvers stand the aspirations of the United States to use the grouping for military and political control over the strategically important areas of the East African coast. The United States also wants to set up new military bases there. According to observers, there is a simultaneous process of forming a military and political alliance in West Africa. There are plans of uniting the armed forces and forming a joint military command.

In March, Belgian Foreign Minister Simonet favored the setting up of another minibloc, this time in central Africa. There are plans for establishing the so-called SATO bloc with the main part given to the South African racists. And last but not least, there are the present maneuvers of imperialist circles to bring to power puppet regimes in Rhodesia and Nambia. According to the British OBSERVER, this would insure the organization of another minibloc, under racialist auspices, that would have the role of a buffer separating South Africa from independent countries. The West feels the implementation of all these plans would entail regional security pacts in Africa, independent outwardly, but subordinated to imperialists in reality.

Now that African nations denounce direct NATO interference in the African affairs, the imperialists seem to be eager to update their tactics. It is much more convenient to carry out their actions in Africa through the members of the ministries, while remaining in the shade.

As the Ghanaian PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS noted, the imperialist circles are trying to apply in Africa the Indochina war tactics, where Asians were forced to fight Asians for the interests alien to them. The examples of such tactics are the events in the Horn of Africa and Zaire. All these actions take place in violation of the principles of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the nonalined movement. They do harm to the sovereignty of the African states; they split and set at loggerheads the African countries and peoples. In the final count, all this has one end the same goal--to implant a new, neocolonialist division in Africa. So it's no accident that both the OAU assembly in Khartoum and the nonalined conference in Belgrade resolutely denounced the neocolonialist attempts to turn the continent into the arena of fighting and cold war policy.

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL RECALLS SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD071249Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov report: "Defending Revolutionary Gains"]

[Text] Luanda, 2 August--The Angolan people ceremoniously marked the 4th anniversary of the creation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

Organized from the separate subunits that fought for more than 10 years for the country's freedom and independence, the People's Army proved its fighting efficiency and devotion to revolutionary ideals during the "second liberation war" when the People's Republic of Angola endured the intervention of South African racists, proimperialist antipopular groupings and European mercenaries.

In carrying out the decisions of the First Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, the Angolan Government gives considerable attention to strengthening the armed forces.

Speaking at the celebrations devoted to the fourth anniversary of the creation of the People's Army, Henrique Carreira, member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Ang an defense minister, declared that further improvements in the armed forces are important elements in defending the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people. The defense minister praised the fraternal solidarity and help given to the Angolan Army by the Soviet Union and revolutionary Cuba.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT DENIES USSR SEEKS BASE

LD072353Y Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 7, TASS--President of the Republic of Seychelles France Albert Rene categorically rejected the allegations of Western propaganda that the Soviet Union seeks to get a naval base in the Seychelles. Speaking today at a press conference in the town of Victoria, the President said that press reports to this effect are nonsense. The USSR never raised with us a question about military bases, France Albert Rene said.

As is known, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH published a report late in July, alleging that a group of Soviet specialists is studying a question of setting up a military base in the strategically important Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. This canard was readily picked up by Western news agencies, but its authors flopped again.

COURT GIVES DEATH SENTENCES TO TWO AFRICANS IN RHODESIA

LD051334Y Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 5, TASS--The racist court in Salisbury sentenced to death two Africans for staging, at the beginning of March, "acts of sabotage" in the center of the Rhodesian capital. In those days, the Smith racist regime and a handful of African puppet leaders signed the sell-out agreement on "internal settlement" in Rhodesia which caused broad indignation among the country's indigenous population.

SOUTH ASIA

KORNILOV DENIES SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD081000Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0858 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

["Lies Don't Live Long"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 8--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has become something of a rule: Every time the development of events in this or that country or area of the world is not in harmony with the aspirations of the imperialist circles of the West, these circles try to find the notorious "hand of Moscow." Here's another proof: the slanderous inventions being obstinately spread in the West, particularly in London, about Afghanistan.

As is well known, the April revolution in Afghanistan opened to that country a wide road of rapid [burniy] economic and social development. For the first time in the history of Afghanistan, a people's government was set up in the country and political power passed into the hands of the workers. Important progressive social and economic changes are being implemented. The new government has adopted a number of measures to improve the situation of the workers and raise their standard of living. In the external arena, Afghanistan is following an independent and peace-loving policy.

The results of the revolution have been passionately supported by the people of Afghanistan, and the friends of this country welcome them as well. But they are obviously not to the liking of those British imperialistic circles, who, it seems, still assess the world according to categories established at the time when Afghanistan was considered in London as a British "zone of influence."

There appear, one after another, on the banks of the Thames, various kinds of slanderous versions of the state of affairs in Afghanistan. First, the London TIMES begins to hold forth on the "infiltration of Russians into Kabul," then another London newspaper, the GUARDIAN, declares that present-day Afghanistan is, so to speak, nothing more than "a path for the Soviet Union to the Indian Ocean." The crowning effort for speculations of this kind may be found in two little articles which appeared in the DAILY TELEGRAPH on 7 August. These articles contain every possible kind of speculation. They allege that "Russians occupy key posts in the Afghan Army," and imply that "Afghanistan is being absorbed into the Soviet bloc," and so on.

These concoctions are not new. Let us recall that even at the beginning of May, immediately following the revolution in Afghanistan, it was the conservative London press which made persistent efforts to spread inventions that the USSR was "implicated" in the Afghan revolution, and that one could see Afghanistan turning into a "satellite of Moscow."

At the time the Afghan leadership gave a deferred rebuff to such concoctions, pointing out that the Afghan revolution was carried out without any foreign interference whatsoever and that the term "satellite" was extracted by international reaction from the time when Afghanistan was under the influence of colonialism. But, although the malicious lies have failed, the slanderers are not giving up. Now, as we can see, they are trying to spread a version about the "absorption," that is to say the swallowing up, of Afghanistan by the Soviet bloc.

One asks, however, against whom is this malicious nonsense intended? Yes, friendly, neighborly relations exist and are developing successfully between the USSR and Afghanistan. Yes, a number of agreements providing for a further consolidation of ties in economics, trade and culture have recently been concluded between the two states. Yes, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are genuinely striving to help the Afghan people strengthen their economy and progress successfully along the path of building a new life.

(?However), such a course of events is not to the liking of the gentlemen from the DAILY TELEGRAPH, who would like to explain these facts in their own slanderous way. But they cannot hide the main point: that the good relations between the USSR and Afghanistan, like the relations between the USSR and any other country, are built on the principles, unshakable for socialist diplomacy, of equality and noninterference in each other's affairs. Our relations with the Soviet Union are of a friendly nature because that state has never interfered in our internal affairs, and has also given us comprehensive economic aid without any political conditions, Nur Mohammad Taraki, prime minister of Afghanistan, stated in an interview for Soviet television. What are the inventions of the DAILY TELEGRAPH worth, then, in the light of this statement?

If anybody in London is really keen to find examples of crude, impudent interference in someone else's affairs, there is no need at all to set his sights on the distant Afghanistan. It is sufficient to recall the outrages of the British military clique in Ulster, the British mercenaries in Angola, or, let us say, the recent armed NATO intervention in Zaire....

Speaking in Kabul recently, and touching on the alleged concern of certain countries over the events in Afghanistan, N.M. Taraki said it would be better if these countries busied themselves with their own problems instead of interfering in the affairs of other's. These words from the Afghan prime minister can, with full justification, also be addressed to those circles in London which inspire the slanderous little articles like the one which appeared in the pages of DAILY TELEGRAPH.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DELHI

LD072012Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation has arrived in the Indian capital of Delhi today. It is headed by a deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Antenas Barkauskas. The delegation is to take part in festivities dedicated to the 31st anniversary of India's independence and the seventh anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS HIT 'ANTI-SOVIET' CAMPAIGN OVER TRIALS

LD281420Y Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, July 28, TASS--The broad campaign launched by information media and many political leaders in connection with the so-called Soviet dissidents has the purpose of fanning up a hysterical atmosphere of fear and hostility, which would justify a reversal to the "cold war" policy, it is stressed in the statement issued by the Secretariat of the Socialist Party of Australia, which has been published here.

Noting that these individual renegades do not enjoy any support in Soviet society and were put in the dock not for ideas, but for criminal offenses and treason, the statement goes on to say: The anti-Soviet campaign is in striking contrast to the silence which surrounded the disappearance of thousands of people under the fascist regime in Chile, murder of black prisoners in South Afria, persecution of Arabs in the Israeli-occupied territories and admitted existence of thousands of political prisoners in the United States, including the Wilmington ten, which is launguishing in U.S. jails for many years now.

THE SOCIALIST, organ of the Socialist Party of Australia, stresses the need of rebuffing anti-Sovietism resolutely. It is necessary, the newspaper writes, to bring to light not only the hypocrisy of the masterminds of this campaign, but also their goals, aimed at justifying the new arms race, launched by the imperialist forces, and at creating an atmosphere of war hysteria.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY ELECTS BUTTS AS NEW CHAIRMAN

LD021126Y Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, August 2, TASS--Neil Butt, chairman of the Labour Party Organization in Tasmania State, has been elected new chairman of the Australian Labour Party. He is supported by the party's left wing. N. Butt was actively involved in the movement against the Vietnam war and for the withdrawal of Australian troops from Vietnam.

PHILIPPINES MAY TAKE ACTION OVER FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD242010Y Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Against Falsifier Journalists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Manila, July 24, TASS--A resolution, which denounces Western propaganda organs, primarily those of the United States, for "falsified reports which are at variance with realities" on activities of the Government of the Philippines, which are insulting to the national dignity of the Philippine people, has been submitted for endorsement of the recently elected provisional National Assembly. The resolution enivisages the granting to President Marcos of the right to expel from and prevent the entry into the country of foreign journalists who in their reports smear the Philippines.

The author of the resolution, Assembly Deputy Valdomero T. Mangiliman, has said that "over many years Western journalists, mainly American, published articles directed against the government and the people of the Philippines." These "irresponsible reports undermine the prestige of the Philippine Government in the eyes of other countries," he said. The deputy emphasised that representatives of the American press should be barred from the country, since the main aim of their stay in the Philippines is to distort the truth about that country.

INDOCHINA

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF VIETNAMESE-PRC TALKS 5 AUGUST

LD080920Y Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 8, TASS--Vietnamese-Chinese talk have opened here on questions concerning ethnic Chinese resident in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The government delegations holding the talks are led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Hoang Bith Son and Deputy Foreign Minister of the PRC Chung Hsi-tung.

Hanoi Hopes for 'Realism'

LD072014Y Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 7, TASS--We hope that the Chinese leaders will act realistically and respect Vietnam's independence and sovereignty not in words, but in deed, writes today the paper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, in connection with the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations opening in Hanoi on August 8 to discuss ethnic Chinese residing in Vietnam. The initiative for starting these negotiations, the paper points out, belongs to Vietnam. In their time the Chinese authorities high-handedly refused to discuss this question, but now, under the pressure of world public opinion, they are compelled to sit down at the negotiations table.

At the same time the PRC authorities, NHAN DAN stresses, have not given up provocative actions. Thus, having provoked an exodus of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam, they then closed the border and put in a grave situation thousands of people, who, believing the Peking propaganda, sold their property and left their homes to go to China. Some Chinese leaders are making threats against Vietnam. Perhaps they want to poison the atmosphere before the start of the negotiations, in order to frustrate them all the more easily, and then blame the Vietnamese side? asks the paper.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

Nguyen Duy Trinh Stopover

OW071718Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW

[Text] On his way home, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier and foreign minister of the SRV, made a stopover and visit in Moscow from 4 to 6 August.

Xuan Thuy Visit

OW071720Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW

[Text] While en route to his homeland, Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV National Assembly and head of an SRV delegation, made a stopover and visit in Moscow from 4 to 6 August after attending the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Cuba's armed uprising.

VIETNAMESE, CANADIAN CP OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN HANOI

LD051904Y Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 5, TASS--Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, met here with W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, now staying here on a visit.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PRC 'SPY RING' EXPOSED IN JAPANESE DEFENSE AGENCY

LD072314Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Japanese police have discovered a Peking spy ring working in the agency for Self-Defense Forces. An investigation revealed that about 5,000 secret documents were stolen from the agency and sent or prepared for sending to Peking. Our Tokyo correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov, reports:

While the Peking leaders have been unsparing in making the most emotional assurances of their friendly feelings for Japan in trying to conclude a peace and friendship agreement with Japan, the Peking secret service has been infiltrating the Japanese war department. In return for large sums of money, the Peking agents received documents concerning the modern arms and operations of Japanese self-defense forces in the event of an emergency. The documents were brought out of Japan via the Tokyo bookstores (Ryogan) and (Sankei) which specialize in sales of Maoist literature. In other words, both the visible and secret activity of the Peking dens was aimed at interfering in Japan's internal affairs.

By spreading Maoist propaganda, the Peking agents have created in the country a spirit of hostility toward Japan's neighbors, including the Soviet Union, and have undermined the progressive Japanese public organizations and movements that disagreed with the anti-scientific and great-power Maoist concepts. By gathering and transmitting to Peking the secret documents, the Peking agents seriously damaged Japan's state interests.

The present failure of the Peking agents is not the first in Japan. Six weeks ago the police arrested 50 people who had stolen technical documentation from Japanese scientific research institutes and sold it to Peking. In all, Peking has obtained over 700 pieces of material relating to the field of advanced technology via that network.

In this connection, the opinion is being expressed in Japan that these new exposures of Chinese spy bases should give rise to wariness in other countries as well.

TASS COMMENTS ON DEPARTURE OF JAPAN'S SONODA FOR PRC

LD071508Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 7 August, TASS--Japan's Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has decided to send Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda to Peking to obtain a "political solution" to the acute contradictions arising from the talks in progress there on the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese "treaty on peace and friendship."

The working level Sino-Japanese talks that took place in Peking on 21 July showed that China is persistently trying to influence Japan to enter into its anti-Soviet strategy. In demanding that a clause "on joint opposition to hegemony" be included in the treaty, Peking is arrogantly ignoring repeated official statements by the Japanese Government to the effect that the basis of its foreign policy is to maintain friendly relations with all countries. Japan's proposals to include in the text of the treaty a point concerning the fact that it "is not directed against any particular country" or "is not directed against any specific country," met with harsh opposition from the Chinese side and were rejected as "illogical."

Y. Nakae, counselor of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, who was recalled from Peking on instructions by the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry and returned to Tokyo on 5 August after taking part in the working-level talks, confirmed in his report to the Japanese Government, according to the local press, that the talks had virtually been deadlocked through the fault of the Chinese side. Japanese mass media note that S. Sonoda's mission to Peking might not lead to a solution of the sides' differences. As the KYODO TSUSHIN Agency reports today, quoting government sources, "S. Sonoda's visit to China does not mean that the treaty will be automatically concluded."

JAPANESE ARMS BUILDUP 'THREAT TO PEACE'

OW070515Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The Japanese Defense Agency has almost completed plans for a gigantic project involving the production of new missiles and equipping the Self-Defense Forces with them. Moscow Radio commentator Anatov writes as follows:

Japanese enterprises, based on these plans, have already begun preparing for the production of new ground-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-sea offensive missiles. The ranges of these missiles are much greater than those of the U.S.-made missiles the SDF now has. It is expected that after production the missiles will be assigned to SDF units in the early 1980's. According to Defense Agency Director General Kanemaru the cost of these missiles will account for a major portion of Japan's military budget for the next fiscal year. Furthermore, on instructions from the Defense Agency, research institutes affiliated with the agency have begun developing electronic and laser weapons.

The production of new missiles is only part of the massive arms buildup program now in effect in Japan. U.S.-made fighter planes and antisubmarine patrol planes will be assigned to the Japanese Air Force by the end of this year. Japan is spending 1,100 billion yen for 145 planes. At the same time, construction of missile-carrying ships, aircraft carriers and escort ships for the navy will begin at Japanese shipyards this year.

The ground forces will have their first tank division and mechanized division in 1980. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is developing new tanks and armored cars to meet the demands of this project.

This arms buildup is primarily in the interests of military-industrial concerns which are making enormous profits from huge military orders. In fiscal 1977, major arms producing monopoly corporations in Japan such as Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Kawasaki Heavy Industries earned more than 150 billion yen in profits from aircraft production for the air force. One of Mistubishi's executives said "Our day has come."

The Japanese Government will spend approximately 1,900 billion yen for the arms buildup in the current fiscal year, which is almost 13 percent more than last year. Next year 2,000 billion yen will be spent for the same purpose and, according to the Defense Agency, this figure will increase by 50 percent by 1982.

The Japanese people and all peace-loving forces around the world are apprehensive about Japan's militarization policy. The policy contradicts the spirit of detente and poses a grave threat to peace in the Far East.

TASS REPORTS HIROSHIMA CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN

LD061735Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hiroshima, August 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

Many thousands of people came today in the morning to the memorial complex of the peace park. Residents of Hiroshima, delegates from Nagasaki, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and other Japanese cities, representing the democratic public have gathered on the spot where 33 years ago the American bomb was dropped which turned everything existing there into ashes and ruins.

They came to attend a ceremony commemorating the victims of the savage crime by the American military, as a result of which hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed and continue to die to this day. A new list bearing the names of another 69 people who died in the past year was placed today in the obelisk commemorating Hiroshima victims.

"On this day, the citizens of Hiroshima which came to know the tragedy of the atom bomb," says the peace declaration read out during the ceremony by the mayor of Hiroshima Takesi Araki, "appeal to all people on earth to work for banning the nuclear weapon, to remove the danger of war, to establish lasting peace on the planet."

Participants in a 10,000-strong meeting held today here on the concluding day of an international conference to ban atomic and hydrogen weapons, called for stepping up further the efforts of progressive Japanese and international public opinion, with the aim of curbing the arms race. Taking part were delegations from the Soviet Union, the SRV, Cuba, Romania, India, Sri Lanka and other countries and democratic international organisations.

In their speeches meeting participants spoke of the grave danger emanating from the manufacture of the neutron bomb and other new kinds of mass annihilation weapons, and called on all progressive forces to prevent the repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, demanded that the Japanese Government pass a special law for giving effective aid to the victims of atomic bombardments.

The democratic public of Japan is seriously alarmed over the ruling circles' course towards building up the strength of the Japanese Army, established in violation of the Constitution, said in a talk to a TASS correspondent one of the oldest figures in the Japanese peace movement, Honorary Chairman of the Japanese Peace Committee Iositaro Hirano.

Despite the will of our people, the Japanese Government is seeking to push the country onto the dangerous path of militarisation and strengthening the military alliance with the USA. We firmly come out against remilitarisation, for eliminating all American bases on Japanese soil, which are a source of constant tension in Asia and the Far East.

In conclusion of the declaration, adopted by the international conference, it says that the continuing arms race is a serious threat to peace and security. "The only way of arresting the arms race is to implement a complete ban on nuclear weapons, says the document. The progressive forces must more actively struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war and establish lasting peace on earth."

UNIFICATION, END TO 'FOREIGN INTERFERENCE' In KOREA URGED

LD071549Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[A. Pelevin article: "Korea Must Be United"]

[Text] Some 25 years have elapsed since the signing of the armistice agreement in Korea. During the Homeland Liberation War (1950-1953), which was ended by this agreement, the people of the northern part of Korea defended the DPRK's democratic, socialist gains and displayed heroism, steadfastness and courage. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries sided with the Korean people during these years of grim trial. They gave the DPRK selfless fraternal aid.

The armistice concluded in Panmunjom in July 1953 ended the military operations, but the country remained dismembered. The hotbed of tension in the Korean Peninsula was not eliminated. This situation still persists. The American troops whose bayonets maintain Pak Chong-hui's reactionary antipopular regime still remain in South Korea.

Speaking recently at the Belgrade conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries, the vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council and DPRK foreign minister stressed the topicality of the question of the peaceful unification of Korea. For this, he said,it is necessary primarily to withdraw all American troops from South Korea, to end the foreign interference in Korea's internal affairs and to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

People's Korea, which is engaged in socialist building, consistently and unswervingly pursues a policy of unifying the country on a democratic basis. The dialog between tne north and south of Korea initiated in 1972 at the DPRK's initiative was wrecked solely through the fault of the South Korean puppet authorities and their imperialist masters.

The Korean people unanimously demand the peaceful democratic unification of their motherland without the interference of external forces. The DPRK's peace-loving initiatives are supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and by all progressive people on earth.

KIRILENKO ATTENDS RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD072026Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The eighth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation opens tomorrow in the Great Kremlin Palace. Today there was a session of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. The Presidium issued a resolution that a draft RSFSR law on elections to the republic Supreme Soviet be presented to the session for examination. The Presidium also heard a report that the standing committees for agriculture, legislative proposals, nature conservation and industry have completed their work on preparing a draft RSFSR forestry code and passed the code on for examination and ratification to the republic Supreme Soviet.

A number of Presidium decrees adopted during the period between Supreme Soviet sessions were also passed on for ratification by the Supreme Soviet. The Presidium session discussed the work practices of local soviet deputies in Novosibirskskaya and Yaroslavlskaya oblasts in implementing their powers as deputies in their electoral districts. The Supreme Soviet Presidium noted that local soviets of people's deputies in Novosibirskaya and Yaroslavlskaya oblasts are carrying out a great amount of work to improve forms and methods of organizational activity aimed at fulfilling plans for economic and social development. At the same time, a detailed analysis was made of shortcomings in the work of local soviet deputies in Novosibirskskaya and Yaroslavlskaya oblasts in implementing their powers in their electoral districts, and measures to eliminate those shortcomings were defined.

Certain other questions were also examined. The session was chaired by Comrade Yasnov, chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Taking part in the work of the Presidium was Comrade Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN KREMLIN

LD081036Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The eighth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation began in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000.

With prolonged applause the deputies and guests welcomed Comrades Andropov, Kirilenko, Mazurov, Romanov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov.

'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTEURS' ATTACKED BY IZVESTIYA

LD080925Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article replying to reader's letter by M. Mikhaylov: "Slanderers and Provocateurs"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] So, Orlov, Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg have at last got what they deserve. If there are others like them, they must also be condemned without regard for the "other side."...What exactly are the "rights" in the Soviet Union that the West is being so tiresome about? Essentially, it is the right to counterrevolution.
[Signed] A. Yeremeyev; Lvov.

The author of the letter from which we have printed excerpts, like the overwhelming majority of Soviet people, has an excellent grasp of the true motives behind the Western pharisees' demagoguery over the question of "human rights" and imaginary violations of these rights in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Those who organized the "human rights" ballyhoo, however high their posts may be in a bourgeois society without rights, find themselves in the unenviable role of opposing peaceful cooperation among peoples and violating the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, including such a fundamental principle as noninterference in other states' internal affairs.

The results of the slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda, despite its vast scale, and the ideological sabotage conducted in all ways, do not justify the material resources and efforts of the large apparatus, primarily imperialism's secret services, that go into them.

There are two reasons for this: First, the "ideological backup" of this policy, which has now been elevated in some states to the rank of state policy, is thoroughly false. Second, its base--the so-called "dissidents," whom Western reactionaries want to use in order to undermine socialist society or at last hamper its development--is microscopically small.

"Dissident" meant someone who thinks differently. For a long time bourgeois propaganda has been trying to mislead the world public by maintaining that in the USSR and the other socialist countries people are persecuted merely for their ideas, not for actions that violate Soviet laws and the interests of all the people. This is a brazen lie. In fact, we call to account and mete out punishment to people who have turned their backs on and detached themselves from society and from the people, as well as people engaged in anti-Soviet activity, including espionage. There are few of them, as the official data convincingly demonstrate. According to these data, at the moment there are fewer citizens in the USSR convicted of antistate activity than at any time since the victory of October.

They are few indeed. They can only be described as ideological saboteurs, since they sow false rumors and try to organize various antisocial activities. Their main job is to supply the West with slanderous information, their main but not their only job, since some of these renegades are easy prey for imperialist special services and become their paid agents or, to put it simply, spies.

These characters try in vain, expecting more generous financial and other handouts, to pass themselves off as an "organized force" and to ascribe to themselves the role of "monitors" of the Soviet Union's implementation of certain international documents, although nobody has alloted them this function on a social, let alone on an official, level.

This is done in order to deceive their Western bosses, to exaggerate their own importance and increase their value. In fact, the "dissidents" are afraid to stick their noses out of their holes. They are willing to pose and blab in front of sensation-mongering foreign journalists and unfastidious diplomats, but they fear meetings with Soviet people like the plague, because all they can expect from them is contempt.

There is a well-known expression: "Tell me who your friends are and I'll tell you what you are." Applied to the patrons of criminal renegades, it can be rephrased as follows: "Say whom you licnize and honest people will tell you what you are."

SOVIET TOURIST RETURNED FROM ISRAEL JAILED FOR SMUGGLING

LD040949Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[P. Borisov report: "Returning From Tel Aviv...."]

[Summary] Kseniya Ashurova, an illiterate pensioner born in Samarkand in 1915, now lives with her children in Dushanbe.

"At the end of last year Ashurova spent 4 months visiting relatives in Tel Aviv. When she returned customs officials discovered in her possession articles made of gold, pearls, Japanese watches and scarves worth a total of over R5,000."

Ashurova claimed she did not declare the items at customs because her illiteracy prevented her from filling in the appropriate document.

On her return, Ashurova was carrying several packed valises containing gifts for which she paid the customs service R500. But she was also carrying, concealed in her hair and sewn into special pockets, other items including a gold Star of David and three pearl necklaces.

She was arrested at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport and her case was later transferred to the Tadzhik Supreme Court.

"In the name of the Tadzhik SSR Kseniya Ashurova was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and her property was confiscated."

TWO GEORGIAN POLICEMEN KILLED ARRESTING 'RECIDIVIST'

LD041115 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 July 1978 carries on page four a 1,700-word article by I. Inoveli pegged to the recent posthumous award of medals "for excellent service in the protection of public order" to Militia Lt A. Rzgoyev and Senior Lt of the Internal Service A. Burduli at the Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The bulk of the article is devoted to a description of the dedication of Aleksandr Rzgoyev to his work as an inspector at the Criminal Investigation Department. Toward the end of the article Inoveli gives the following description of how Rzgoyev and Burduli were killed when arresting a dangerous criminal:

"That day the workers of the Criminal Investigation Department were to 'take' a particulary dangerous recidivist, Omar Khachaturov. Alesha Rzgoyev, Anzor Burduli and Cazha Asatiani went off first as a threesome. Confederates of the criminal hurried to his aid. Khachaturov shot first at Rzgoyev, the only one of the three whom he recognized, and then at Burduli. A bullet fired by Asatiani wounded the gangster in the leg and prevented his escape. But the two who had been shot died, and three children were left fatherless....

"The struggle does not stop even for a moment; unseen to us all it is going on incessantly, a struggle between a handful of renegades who are reluctant to live according to the laws of our society, and those who stand guard over the tranquillity of our society.

"Anzor Burduli's father perished in the war, defending the motherland. Alesha Rzgoyev's father too fought in the war and earned combat awards. The two men's sons chose service in the militia as their career, in the "hottest" sector of militia work--the Criminal Investigation Department.

Omar Khachaturov's father spent many years in prison. Khachaturov's brother is presently serving a sentence for a crime he committed. Khachaturov himself, who is the same age as Alesha Rzgoyev, has spent 12 years in detention.

"The struggle against those who are stubbornly reluctant to return to an honest life is always particularly embittered...."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ATTACK ZIONISM, EMIGRATION

LD041147 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 July 1978 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word unattributed review of a number of letters received by the editorial board on the theme of emigration by Soviet Jews, Zionism and civil rights. Some letters report the disillusionment of Soviet Jews who have emigrated to Israel and found life there not as they expected. Other letters attack Zionist "slander" against the Soviet Union and allege that in World War II many Zionist figures collaborated with the "fascist butchers" and doomed "hundreds of thousands of Jews to an agonizing death." Still other letters express indignation at Zionist accusations that Jews in the Soviet Union do not enjoy civil rights and attempt to refute these allegations.

BRIEFS

BRYANSKIY OBKOM SECRETARY DIES--The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Sergey Vasiliyevich Popov, first secretary of the Bryanskiy Obkom and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died suddenly on August 6, 1978. The obituary, signed by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, stresses that in all of the work he was assigned by the party, Sergey Vasiliyevich Popov toiled selflessly, showed great organizational capabilities and devoted all of his strength and knowledge to the cause of communist construction. He was notable for the high demands he placed on himself, his principles and his sensitive and attentive attitude toward other people. The shining memory of Sergey Vasiliyevich Popov--a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people--will remain forever in our hearts. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD]

AWARD TO KOLOMNA--The Order of the October Revolution was presented today to Kolomna, the large industrial town in Moskovskaya Oblast. This award was conferred for the great successes achieved by Kolomna's working people in economic and cultural construction, for its services to the revolutionary movement and in connection with the 800th anniversary of its foundation. At a festive meeting of the Kolomna Gorkom and the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, the distinguished award was presented by Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 7 AUGUST

LD080609 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0205 GMT on 7 August reports that Volgogradskaya Oblast grain growers have reaped grain crops on over 3.1 million hectares, or 82 percent of the early grain crops. The report notes that the Volgogradskaya growers have already sold 1.7 million tons of grain crops to the state.

At 0700 GMT the radio notes that 600,000 hectares of grain crops have been reaped in Kurskaya Oblast, which is half of the total area sown. At 0900 GMT the radio notes that a good harvest has been produced on just over 4 million hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast, and that grain crops have been cut on 1.6 million hectares.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that harvesting is concluding on the second million hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast, with 180,000 hectares being harvested daily. The report adds that threshing has been done on more than half a million hectares.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that harvesting is in its final stage in Rostovskaya Oblast, where more than 3.5 million tons of grain have been delivered to state procurement points, including more than 1 million tons of best quality grain. At 1600 GMT the radio reports that 3.2 million tons of grain crops have been sold to the state so far in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, of which 2.6 million tons is strong wheat.

KIEV REPORTS ROUND-THE-CLOCK HARVEST OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE

AU080949Y Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] "Early grain crops have been mown in the Ukraine on more than 12 million hectares. Some 80 percent of the total area sown has been cleared of crops, and more than 8 million hectares of grains have ben threshed. In Zaporozhskaya Oblast, the harvest is nearing completion. Only 3 percent of the total area remains to be mown. More than 1.2 million tons of newly harvested grain have been delivered to granaries and procurement centers. Some 50 percent of Khersonskaya Oblast farms have completed grain threshing." More than 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state in the oblast. Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast farms have delivered to the state 500,000 tons of grain. Early grain crops at Cherkasskaya Oblast farms have been mown on more than 400,000 hectares and threshed on nearly 300,000 hectares. Volynskaya Oblast combine operators are threshing windrows, stacking straw and plowing also at night.

RSFSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD071425Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Unnamed correspondent interview with RSFSR Minister of Agriculture L. Ya. Florentyev: "More Grain for the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] With each passing day the harvest front on Russia's expanses is growing broader. A SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent asked L. Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, to tell the readers about the progress of the grain harvest and of fodder procurement on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

[Question] Leonid Yakovlevich, please tell us about the most important features of this year's harvest. How is it being conducted?

[Answer] This year the farmers of the majority of rayons and farms in the republic have grown a good grain crop. This is not merely the result of performing the spring sowing in an organized manner and implementing a whole package of measures for increasing the soil fertility and standard of farming. It is also the result of the tremendous work on enhancing the skill and mastery of the farmers and machine operators and for strengthening the material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

But the following features cause serious anxiety. In most of the European regions of the republic, the time for harvesting has come later than usual and the grain is lodged over considerable areas. If to these difficulties are added others connected with the increasing volume of fodder procurement, the performance of the winter sowing work, and the plowing of underwinter fallow, it emerges that almost half the total volume of the entire year's work must be carried out in the short period during the end of the summer and the beginning of fall.

About 40 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR have embarked on the grain harvest.

[Question] What has led to the success of the southern region's farmers, and what should grain growers of other regions adopt from their experience?

[Answer] We have studied this experience in detail and we are striving to disseminate it on a wide scale. The main thing here is the tremendous organizational work for the maximal utilization of the technical potential of every tractor, combine, reaping machine and vehicle. This has made it possible to reduce the harvesting time and to carry out the harvest rapidly and to a high standard.

This year the Ipatovskiy experience of organizing the mechanized work by harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments has been disseminated on a very wide scale.

Local agricultural organs, under the leadership of the party organizations, are actively introducing the progressive experience that has been accumulated in other regions of the republic. This is especially important as this year a very large volume of work must be fulfilled in a short time. Moreover, in a number of rayons of the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, and other places where the harvesting period has begun, instances of unrhythmic and disorganized work are occurring and the productivity of some combines and vehicles is too low. On the farms of certain eastern and northern regions, the equipment repair has still not been completed and not all the units have been crewed with skilled cadres for two-shift working.

The farms of the northern and eastern regions are now being helped with spare parts and repair materials in order to ready all the harvesting equipment more rapidly. The industrial enterprises which supply the countryside with spare parts, rubber and other materials are making their own big contribution. But the rural workers also have valid complaints against these enterprises--for example, the combine builders of Rostselmash and of the Taganrog and Krasnoyarsk combine plants, which have failed to supply more than 1,000 combines for the harvest. A number of plants are not fulfilling their pledges for deliveries of spare parts for agricultural use.

It is extremely important that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz should fulfill the stepped-up socialist pledges to the state not only in terms of grain as a whole, but for each crop individually. Special attention must be paid to fulfilling targets for the sale of rye, millet, buckwheat, pulse crops and corn in order to more fully satisfy the population's requirements for these crops.

[Question] This year fodder procurement is being performed simultaneously with the gathering of the harvest. Please tell us how this work is proceeding.

[Answer] It must be said that in most of the republic's regions the grass and other fodder crops that have been grown are making it possible this year to fulfill the plans for fodder procurement and also to create the necessary standby stocks.

It must, however, be admitted that the work has been thus organized far from everywhere. On many farms of the northwestern, Volga-Vyatka and central regions work on fodder procurement is proceeding unjustifiably slowly. Some of the fodder procurement equipment has still not been brought into use and its productivity is too low. Such shortcomings were brought to light as a result of a check carried out on a number of farms of the Ivanovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts.

The ministry, the local agricultural organs and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes consider a considerable increase in the rate of fodder procurement to be their most important task. Just as in the grain harvest, the main task here is to bring all the equipment into this work and to strive for its high productivity. Full use of the help provided by the populace must be made in order to fully provide not only the farmsteads of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes but also the livestock privately owned by the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers with fodder.

[Question] And what tasks do the republic's farms face in connection with the timely preparation for next year's harvest?

[Answer] This year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic have planned to sow winter crops on an area of 23 million hectares. The fulfillment of this plan is of great signficance for the further increase of grain production because this year has convincingly shown once again the great yielding power of the area devoted to winter crops.

The winter sowing this year has a number of distinctive features. One of these is that, due to the late ripening of the preceding crops, the time available to prepare the soil is extremely brief. Therefore farm managers and specialists must insure the top-priority harvesting of those areas earmarked for winter crops.

PROBLEMS CITED IN TIES BETWEEN AGROINDUSTRIAL SECTORS

LD071313Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 78 pp 2, 3 LD

[Article by VASKhNIL Academician V. Tikhonov: "Development of Agriculture's Intersectorial Ties"]

[Text] The CPSU's present agrarian policy, which began with the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, proceeds from the premise that large-scale, highly mechanized agriculture based on collectivist principles is one of the most important material foundations of the developed socialist society in its advance to communism. [paragraph continues]

As the 25th CPSU Congress noted, the policy aims at attaining two interconnected goals: first, to reliably provide the country with food and agricultural raw material and, second, to insure the further rapprochement of material, cultural and consumer services conditions in the cities and the countryside.

Successful advance toward these aims largely depends on the economic ties between the sectors of the country's agroindustrial complex. Improvement of those ties, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum resolution notes, should promote the commonality and unity of interests of the state, kolkhozes and direct producers of goods and serve as an active factor of labor productivity growth.

1. The development of our social production under present conditions is expressed not only in its scale and the improvement of quantitative and qualitative indices, but also in the increasing complication of its sectorial structure. This is manifested both in the differentiation of sectors and their increasingly narrow specialization, as well as in the expansion and consolidation of economic relations between different sectors of the national economy--a process that leads to the emergence of integrated systems in the form of intersectorial complexes.

In this connection, the significance of intersectorial proportion and balance in developing social production increases sharply. With respect to agriculture it is a case of raising its material and technical base, technology and organization to the level which has formed in those economic sectors that are most typical of large-scale industrial production.

The process here is developing in two opposite directions. On the one hand, industry, diverting manpower from farming, is systematically building up the volume of means and subjects of labor. It is becoming an essential external condition for the reproduction of agriculture. The role of this "external condition" is becoming increasingly important. Thus the delivery of tractors to the countryside in the Ninth 5-Year Plan compared with the corresponding period before the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, increased 1.5 times while the total motor capacity increased 2.1 times; the delivery of motor vehicles increased 2.6 times and that of mineral fertilizers (reckoned on a 100-percent nutrient basis) rose 3.4 times. Deliveries of other equipment, machinery and materials increased correspondingly and continue to grow. A specialized sector is taking shape to produce equipment for livestock-raising and fodder production. A microbiological industry is being created and intensively developed, geared mainly to the production of fodder protein, vitamins, amino acids, enzymes and other products of microbiological synthesis for agriculture and so forth. In other words, the material and technical bases of agricultural production development today are almost totally formed by industry and its sectors.

On the other hand, agriculture itself is gradually becoming an industrial type of production. Formerly a single sector, it is dividing into a number of comparatively independent sectors: water resources and land reclamation, the mixed fodder industry, rural construction, equipment repair and material and technical supplies. Systems of transportation and agrochemical services, the production of hybrid seeds and others are taking shape. Agriculture proper is increasingly becoming a specialized "pure" industry fulfilling only the basic technological functions of plant-growing and livestock-raising. A growing proportion of its production, before reaching the consumer, must go through the industrial processing stage. As a result, an industry whose main function is the processing of agricultural produce is developing rapidly.

From being a relatively self-contained sector, agricultural production is gradually being transformed into one of the links of an integrated multisectorial system--the agroindustrial complex. Here it fulfills only one function (although a decisive one) of the unified process of producing foodstuffs and other items of consumption. The other functions are carried out by the nonagricultural sectors, the interconnections with which develop on the basis of exchange. V.I. Lenin's comment that the division of social labor leads to an expansion of the exchange between farming and industry which transforms farming itself into an industry is coming true.

The preconditions for the alliance between farming and industry are emerging on the basis of a large-scale machinery industry. The unity of agricultural and industrial production, organically integrated on the scale of an entire country, becomes a reality only under socialist conditions and on the basis of public ownership. This eliminates the social inequality between city and counterside and insures the strengthening of the unbreakable alliance of the working class and peasantry. The production cooperation of agriculture and industry which is developing on the basis of mutual intersectorial links serves as the internal mechanism of agroindustrial integration. By insuring the exchange of activity and its results between all the elements of the agroindustrial complex, these links are becoming an increasingly important condition for the growth of agricultural production.

2. Agriculture's economic interconnections with industrial sectors assumed a particularly large scale after the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, whose decisions not only confirmed the course toward intensifying and industrializing agriculture as the main direction of its development but also insured the material guarantees for the implementation of this course. The substantial alteration of the proportions in the distribution of the national income and a considerable increase in agriculture's share of the consumption fund were deemed essential.

This led to a considerable expansion of the range and scale of intersectorial economic links in the agroindustrial complex. From 1966 to the beginning of the seventies, the level of goods turnover between agriculture and other sectors of the complex doubled (in terms of current prices), including a 2.3-fold increase with resource-producing sectors and 1.9-fold increase with sectors providing the countryside with production services. The links with motor vehicle building, water resources construction, land reclamation and the chemical industry are growing particularly rapidly. As a whole the expenditure of kolkhozes and sovkhozes connected with payment for the means of production and production services supplied by nonagricultural sectors amounted to 46.7 percent of all their material expenditure in 1966 whereas in 1976 these exceeded 61 percent.

The role and significance of the processing sectors as a factor determing the terms for the sale of agricultural produce have been fully revealed. Thus, the volume of agricultural produce passed on for industrial processing is increasing much more rapidly than the growth of agricultural production.

The proportion of agricultural produce going for industrial processing is also increasing steadily. Whereas at the end of the fifties only 39.6 percent of agriculture's gross output went for industrial processing and 37.3 percent went for final consumption (including produce for export and for increasing reserve resources), in 1972 only 27.3 percent of gross agricultural output went for final consumption, bypassing industrial processing, and 52.4 percent was used as raw material for industry.

Thus, on the one hand, the economic turnover of agriculture with sectors which supply it with the means of production and production services is expanding. On the other hand, the mass of agricultural produce being passed on to the processing industry is increasing in absolute and relative terms. Both these trends are playing an important part in raising the standard of socializing agricultural production and, as a consequence, in improving the efficiency of social labor.

At the same time the development of these trends makes us pay special attention to organizing the management of the entire range of spheres of activity involved in the country's agro-industrial complex and to the nature and conditions of intersectorial economic exchange. It is no secret that for a long time they evolved unfavorably for agriculture and had a restraining influence on the scale and rate of increase of agricultural production volumes.

3. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum rated the need to improve economic relations among sectors of the agroindustrial complex, pointing out that in regulating these relations strict account must be taken of V.I. Lenin's instruction that the correct combination of the interests of all the sides participating in producing and selling output is one of the chief principles of socialist management. The plenum numbered questions of improving cooperation between agriculture and the industrial sectors supporting it among the most urgent problems of further developing agricultural production.

Cooperation among sectors of the agroindustrial complex has evolved historically in such a way that in relations among them priority is given as a rule to sectors providing agriculture with material resources and production services, as well as sectors receiving raw materials from it. In this cooperation agriculture is practically devoid of possibilities to actively influence its partners, to improve the structure of the means of production being supplied, to enhance their quality, acceptance times and the assessment of its produce by trade organizations and processing enterprises. The resulting real losses and below-potential produce are tremendous. This is why the time is ripe to elaborate a system of plans, stimulation and organizational forms of management that would orient all links of the agroindustrial complex not simply toward increasing their "own" production volume but toward satisfying the needs and requirements of their consumers, that is, toward the national economic end results. The practical conclusion from this, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress, "is to give the consumer--whether it is a question of raw materials and supplies, machinery and equipment or consumer goods--broader possibilities of influencing production." This is the fundamental organizational principle of the economic mechanism of intersectorial cooperation. Precisely this principle must be made the basis of improving economic relations among sectors of the country's agroindustrial complex.

At a time when the number of people employed in agriculture is naturally falling, the need for production capital in general and equipment in particular is progressively increasing. But its mass--necessary to make full use of the biological potential of the natural conditions for reproduction--is conditioned by the time intervals set by nature herself for the fulfillment of the whole range of technological processes. In particular, under modern conditions, according to estimates, it is necessary to have fixed production capital worth approximately R570 for every hectare of agricultural land. At present kolkhozes and sovkhozes have capital worth R334, which is plainly inadequate. Moreover, equipment is not delivered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in complete sets. Production of working machinery is lagging seriously, as a result of which far from full use is being made of the energy resources of tractors.

The shortage of technical labor means results in increased times for the fulfillment of technological operations and in a shortfall in the produce which can really be obtained under our natural and climatic conditions. In addition, the underdevelopment of agriculture's transportation system, the inadequate capacities lead to considerable losses in output already produced.

Despite rapid growth rates, the production of the means of labor for agriculture is one of the weak links in the technological chain of the reproduction of agricultural produce and its processing into final consumer goods. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum provided measures for the expansion of the corresponding production capacities. An additional sum of over R7.2 billion is being earmarked for these purposes in the next 5-year plan. It is also planned to develop the material and technical base of the rural construction industry. It is also fundamentally significant that not only have additional deliveries of production means been planned but real sources have been defined for covering the expenditure of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for these purposes. Thus increasing purchase prices for some types of agricultural produce will give them an additional sum of at least R3.2 billion. In addition, the taxation norms have been reduced and debts involving long-term Gosbank loans have been written off.

The correlation of prices for industrial and agricultural produce remains an important problem. There too intersectorial ties have formed in recent years to the detriment of agriculture. The price of a unit of the useful effect [poleznyy effekt] of the means of production delivered from industry has increased considerably. Thus, the traditional "horsepower," a unit of power appended to the necessary machinery, has increased in price an average of 1.7 times for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while the cost of a unit of active ingredient of mineral fertilizers has risen approximately 20 percent and that of a unit of mixed fodder has almost doubled. The cost of constructing premises per head of cattle has risen 2.3 times and that of constructing premises for pigs have amost quadrupled.

As a result the material expenditure of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes per unit of output has risen 77 percent during the period 1966-1976, including a 2.1-fold increase in expenditure on payment for the means of production and services from the nonagricultural sectors. The mass of agricultural output earmarked in exchange for each unit of deliveries from the industrial sectors, despite the rise in the latter's cost, has increased approximately 1.6 times. That is why although, on the whole, thanks to the implementation of the economic measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, the sovkhozes and kolkhozes worked profitably, the mass of their pure profit has fallen. At the same time the profits of agriculture's partner sectors have risen steadily.

All this, of course, has a negative effect on the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and on reproduction conditions. That is why the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum made it incumbent upon the relevant organs to be more deeply concerned with the problems of price-fixing for agricultural produce, industrial products and also the services offered to that sector, devoting particular attention to the economic justification of prices. Prices must fulfill the function of an effective lever for the further development and improvement of agricultural production. This means primarily that prices must insure for all partners in production exchange equal conditions for accumulations, calculated on the basis of their total resources.

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum are diverse and extremely complex. The party directs the efforts of the whole people toward resolving them. [paragraph continues]

"Our bread," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "is the result of the combined labor of the peasant, the worker and the itelligentsia. The further development of agriculture is an integral part of the all-round economic progress of the entire country."

An important role in implementing these tasks is allotted to improving intersectorial economic relations, whose active development will promote better exploitation of the advantages of the socialist system, and to satisfying more fully the country's growing requirements for foodstuffs and industrial raw materials.

SELKHOZTEKHNIKA OFFICIAL DISCUSSES V-BELT SHORTAGES

LD071330Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Interview granted to unidentified Moscow Radio correspondent by Petr Alekseyevich Kolomiyets, head of the chief directorate of the RSFSR Selkhoztekhnika--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Petr Alekseyevich, there is no doubt that in preparing for the harvest you brought all reserves into play to provide enough spare parts for the harvesting equipment. Nevertheless, in several places, there are spare parts shortages. In particular, there is an acute shortage of transmission V-belts. How do you explain the shortage of these particular rubber items?

[Answer] It should be said that there are no less belts available than in previous years, but since consumption of them has increased, here and there difficulties have arisen. Here also certain faults are reflected such as the desire to build up a stockpile; they are not treated everywhere with sufficient care, so they become unservicable before they should; there are instances in which, to speed up dismantling, removal or adjustment, belts are simply cut through. This, of course, is a crime. Work is now in progress with industry to give greater priority to those belts which are in shortest supply during the harvest, at the expense of other output. Several works have met us more than halfway; some such as the Yaroslavl technical rubber products plant and several other works, are switching equipment to produce an alternative type of belt.

[Question] But not all of them show understanding of the tasks facing rural workers. As you know, the Belaya Tserkov technical rubber products plant in the second 6 months was due to supply more than 817,000 standard units of V-belts, but has not yet begun making deliveries; and the Cherkessk plant is refusing orders for the production of these belts.

[Answer] The industry, in planning production expansion, had plans to expand production of V-belts at the Belaya Tserkov works. The main shop which was to produce the belts for agricultural use has not yet come into use. We know that the ministry is taking measures to insure that the shop starts production as soon as possible, to install the equipment and to start production before the end of this month. Therefore we ask the works collective, the workers of this enterprise, to organize production of the belts as quickly as they can. At the same time, difficulties have arisen at the Cherkessk works in connection with material resources for production above the plan, but I think these are temporary difficulties. The collectives of these works correctly understand their tasks; that a good, big grain harvest is building up, and that they must do all they can to supply the necessary quantity of belts for agriculture.

ROMANOV VISITS LENINGRADSKAYA OBLAST AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

LD041135Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS Report: "Daily Attention to the Organization of Labor"]

[Text] In accordance with the comprehensive program for the development of the agriculture of Leningradskaya Oblast, great tasks face the working people of Gatchinskiy and Volosovskiy rayons, whose farms are major suppliers of milk and potatoes. Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, familiarized himself with the work of the specialized production associations in these rayons.

S.V. Sergeyev and I.G. Kravchenko, the general directors of the Verevo and Gatchinskoye associations, described in detail how in response to the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions adopting for steady guidance the tasks set forth in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the collectives of the associations have launched socialist competition to fulfill pledges adopted for the third year of the 5-year plan.

Using the experience of the Ipatovskiy Rayon grain growers and the comprehensive mechanization of labor intensive processes, farms are striving for high labor productivity in fodder procurement and are insuring regular delivery of the planned quantities of early potatoes to the trading organizations of Leningrad. I.V. Bystrov, leader of the potato growing team of the Gatchinskoye Association, whose team is competing with the collective of Hero of Socialist Labor N.I. Anufriyev of the Gomontovo Association, assured that at least 200 quintals of tubers will be obtained from each hectare.

At the central farmstead of the Plamya Sovkhoz G.V. Romanov familiarized himself with progress in the construction of a secondary school with 640 places, on which the Mezon student construction detachment is working successfully together with workers of the 49th trust of the territorial main administration for construction in the western regions of the RSFSR. A talk took place with workers and engineering and technical workers of the trust and fighters of the construction detachment. It was noted that the progress of construction work will make it possible to commission the school no later than 20 August.

In the Gomontovo Association G.V. Romanov highly evaluated the state of areas sown with fodder crops and potatoes. At the same time the attention of U.S. Turayev, general director of the association, and V.A. Baranov, secretary of the party committee, was directed to shortcomings in organizing the labor of workers and employees of enterprises and organizations of the patron rayon--Kalininskiy, as well as in using existing machinery and means of mechanization in fodder procurement.

I.I. Nikulin and A.V. Pavlov, first secretaries of Gatchina Gorkom and Volosovskiy Raykom, reported on the organizational and political measures aimed at unconditionally fulfilling the targets and pledges of the current year and at implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

G.V. Romanov was accompanied in the associations of Gatchinskiy and Volosovskiy rayons by R.E. Praust, chief of the Obkom Agriculture Section.

RASHIDOV, KUNAYEV REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE AT PARTY PLENUMS

LD031131 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 July 1978 carries on pages 1-4 the 15,000-word apparent text of the report delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov at the 25 July 1978 Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum entitled "A New Stage in the Development of the Party's Agrarian Policy."

In the report Rashidov discusses the agricultural situation in the republic in the light of L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum. He lists the republic's successes as a result of the "creative force of the party's agrarian policy" and then dwells at length on the need to improve the cotton yield, regarding this as "the main direction in increasing cotton production" and pointing out the reserves in terms of the use of equipment, better mechanization and better use of mineral fertilizers. Rashidov discusses the need to improve livestock-raising, to develop interfarm cooperation, to improve rural construction and to raise the standard of organizational and ideological work in the countryside.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 July 1978 carries on pages 1-2 an 8,400 word "abbreviated" account of the report delivered by D.A. Kunayev at the 25 July 1978 Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum entitled "On the Work of the Republican Organization on the Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum Resolution and the Tasks Set in the Plenum Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report deals with the republic's achievements, problems and reserves in the agricultural sphere. Kunayev catalogs the successes of certain areas of the republic and then compares them with the situation on "laggardly" farms. Kunayev stresses the need to increase grain, meat and fodder production and to improve mechanization and material and technical supply in the countryside. He emphasizes the role of industry in improving the agricultural situation and the need for better capital construction in farming areas.

Finally, Kunayev draws attention to the party organization's crucial role in agricultural management, organization and ideological education and in making the people aware of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum's decisions.

Further information on these speeches will be available in upcoming issues of the JPRS publication "Translations on USSR Political and Sociological Affairs."

CORRESPONDENTS SUPPORT USE OF PRIVATE PLOTS IN AGRICULTURE

LD080807 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 August 1978 carries on page 2 a 2,400-word article by special correspondents A. Podolskiy and V. Selivanov entitled "No One's Herd" in which they describe how the keeping of cattle and certain other livestock on peasants' private plots in Kabardino-Balkaria and other regions of the North Caucasus has diminished in recent years. Consequently, peasants often have to make long journeys into the cities in order to purchase milk, for example. They dismiss the argument that fodder shortages are responsible for the fall in private livestock populations by citing examples from farms in the same regions where produce from private plots makes a substantial contribution to overall output from kolkhozes available for sale. The correspondents argue that private plots are an important source of produce and state in conclusion: "Private plots constitute an organic part of the material wealth of society as a whole. The attitude to be taken toward the needs of the private farming sector and concern for the intensive use of private plots are a matter for the state."

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF PROGRESS-3 CARGOSHIP

LD080732Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Here is a TASS report: In accordance with the program to insure the protracted functioning of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital research complex, on 8 August at 0131 Moscow time, the automatic freight-transport ship Progress-3 was launched in the Soviet Union.

The purpose of launching the Progress-3 craft is to deliver various items of freight to the Salyut-6 station, including equipment and material needed to insure continuance of the cosmonauts' activity and for carrying out scientific research, as well as mail. During the flight there will be further checking of design elements of the onboard systems and equipment of the automatic cargoship.

The transport ship Progress-3 has been launched into orbit with the following parameters: apogee--249 km; perigee--195 km; period of revolution--88.7 min; inclination--51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric information, all systems of the Progress-3 ship are functioning normally.

ORBITAL PARAMETERS OF SALYUT COMPEX CHANGED

LD071600Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Flight Control Center reports that the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital scientific research complex is continuing to carry out the planned program of research and experiments.

After a correction of the flight trajectory, carried out on 5 August, the complex's orbital parameters are: apogee--359 km; perigee--328 km; period of revolution--91.3 minutes; inclination--51.6 degrees.

SALYUT CREW CONTINUES TECHNOLOGICAL, MEDICAL RESEARCH

LD071604Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The crew of the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-20 continues fulfilling the planned programme of research and experiments. The correction of the trajectory of the movement of the complex was made on August 5.

Another technological experiment, with the use of the unit Crystal, was completed under the programme of space materials science. The experiment was made to obtain a semiconductor monocrystal of indium antimonide.

Under the programme of medical research, the flight engineer is today performing the dynamic study of the bioelectrical activity of the heart. The registration of the electric cardiogram is made continuously for a day with the use of a portable cardiomonitor.

According to the data of telemetric information and reports of the crew, the onboard systems of the station Salyut-6 and the spaceship Soyuz-29 function normally. Both cosmonauts feel well.

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